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Parcel Mailings Speeded; WPB Calls for More Tin; Belgians to Give Up Arms

The World's Day—November 21, 1944

Boston: Christmas Mailings Ahead of Time

Mailings of parcels from Boston for delivery before Dec. 25 to points on the Pacific Coast were today found to be 22 per cent ahead of the corresponding date last year, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

War veteran heroes joined forces in Massachusetts today to stimulate the sale of War Bonds as the Sixth War Loan entered its second day. Representing every branch of the armed services, they will travel throughout the State, talking to organized groups on behalf of the drive. [Page 2.]

Urgent last-minute appeals were made on behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund today, as contributions lagged within $610,000 of the goal of $7,650,000. Campaign closes tomorrow night with a final report supper at the Hotel Statler. [Page 5.]

A bill to enable Massachusetts veterans under 21 years of age to take advantage of the loan provisions of the so-called "G. I. Bill of Rights" was filed with the House Clerk today by Representatives Herman P. Peterson (R) of Woburn and Charles E. Ferguson (R) of Lexington.

Washington: WPB Calls for Increased Tin Output

The War Production Board asked tin mills to increase their production in the first quarter of 1945. WPB set a goal of 900,000 tons for the three months—125,000 tons higher than the fourth quarter quota this year. About 150,000 tons are to be marked for export.

Shortage of school textbooks is in prospect as a result of paper quotas, the WPB stated. A committee representing educational publishers has recommended the granting of additional paper to meet school needs for textbooks.

Rationing and distribution control of mechanical corn pickers has ended, the War Food Administration announced. It was the last item remaining on the farm machinery ration list. All others were removed on Sept. 28.

Federal Housing Administration field offices have been directed to expedite insured home loans to veterans under the "G. I. Bill of Rights." Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson said the agency's 62 field offices now are accepting from private lending institutions applications for loan insurance.

In Europe: Belgians Agree to Surrender Arms

Belgian Underground leaders have agreed to deliver up all arms of the Resistance Movement to the Allied armies by Nov. 25. This agreement is in response to an order by the Belgian Government which led to numerous organized protests throughout the country.

The Bank of Greece has fixed the price of British gold sovereigns at 2,750 of the new stabilized drachma, compared with the trillions it brought earlier during the inflation. The order was designed to stop illicit traffic in gold between Greece, Egypt and Italy.

Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trade Unions Congress, declined to comment in London on the rejection by the American Federation of Labor of an invitation to the forthcoming world labor meeting in the British capital.

Former King Carol of Romania intimated in Rio de Janeiro that he had no immediate plans for a return to Europe. "The happiest day in my life was when my son (King Mihai) succeeded in overthrowing the fascists in my country and brought Romania to the Allied side," he said.

A successor to the Archbishop of Canterbury will soon be recommended to King George VI by Prime Minister Churchill. Speculation in London centers around the Right Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, now Bishop of London. Other possible successors are the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Winchester and Chichester.

Trial of Dr. Marcel Petiot, accused of slaying 63 persons, opened in Paris. Dr. Petiot claims that his victims were Gestapo officers and traitorous Frenchmen killed by "a secret method."

National: Production Stops at Gary Steel Plant

Stoppage of production at the world's largest steel plant, the Gary, Ind., works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, followed a walkout of 39 cranemen, according to a company spokesman. Union officials said the walkout was unauthorized.

Production of parts for antiaircraft guns and of wings for Helldiver planes was resumed with the ending of a strike involving 6,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation's De Soto plant in Detroit. A back-to-work order by union leaders followed a telegram from the regional WLB saying that the strike was "seriously affecting the production of war materials."

A work stoppage involving approximately 1,000 employees at the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Company's Watervliet, N. Y., plant, was placed in the hands of the WLB by a State Labor Department mediator. A company statement disclaimed knowledge of the issue involved. No union statement was issued.

Bomb and shell case production at the Portsmouth, Ohio, works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation was halted by a strike of 5,000 employees in protest, according to union spokesmen, over dismissal of a guard.

Middle East: Shah of Iran Orders New Cabinet

Morteza Quilikhan Bayatt has been instructed by the Shah to form a new Iranian government after receiving narrow approval in the Teheran Parliament. Former Premier Mohammed Saed resigned two weeks ago. Bayatt was Minister without Portfolio in Saed's Cabinet and formerly was a Finance Minister.

'Big 3' Air Draft Lacks Vital Accord on Traffic

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—While formal agreement has not yet been announced on the chief issue separating the British and Americans—the basis for division of available traffic — the International Civil Aviation Conference here now has before it a draft convention concluded by the Americans, British, and Canadians. It covers the composition and duties of the central authority which will deal with postwar world air traffic mainly in regard to transport, rather than navigation and technical matters.

The international air administration, proposed to the Conference by these nations after more than two weeks of diplomatic sparring, is a body with many functions but without teeth. It lacks, at least as it stands now, any of the powers to which the United States objected, and opposition to which made Washington shy at first from any kind of central authority.

It preserves the United States preference for bilateral understandings on determination of routes and also the United States plan for the setting of rates by operators' conferences. The British had insisted that the central authority have power to allocate routes and set rates, as well as flight frequencies. In general, as far as it goes, the agreement follows substantially the pattern set up in the original United States draft.

It is extremely important, though, that this draft, now under

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Educational 'Quiz' On World Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 21

For the State Department's educational campaign to familiarize the American people with the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security, and what it means to them, a list of questions and answers has been prepared. The list is available for the use of educational and other groups interested in the subject.

The answers to the questions are, with one exception, drawn apparently from the text of the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The exception involves an explanation of the relationship among great and small states which had not been covered in the plan itself. [Page 10.]

Smaller Nations Grope for Security

Whither the small nations? As the end of the war in Europe approaches, the role of the so-called lesser powers becomes increasingly vital and increasingly in need of clarification.

Will the small nations have to purchase security at the cost of independence or "sovereignty?" Can a stable peace be built without full consideration of their rights?

These and other problems are discussed today in the weekly news feature column, Today and the Problems of the Peace: Page 9.

WLB Orders Truck Drivers Back to Work

Striking truck drivers today were ordered by the Regional War Labor Board to return to work "immediately" or face cancellation of their draft deferments, withholding of certificates of availability for employment and cancellation of employment privileges in any plant under contract with the United States Government.

The WLB action came as State labor officials reported little progress in their efforts to bring about a settlement of the nine-day strike which has affected deliveries of food and vital war materials.

In a unanimous statement the WLB ordered the workers to return to their jobs immediately and ordered employers to report to the board the names and addresses of regular employees who fail to return to work at the start of their regular shift tomorrow.

The truck strike was termed by the WLB as "an illegal and unauthorized strike which has been impeding the war effort."

Sought to Excuse

"The strikers have sought to excuse their action of hampering the progress of the war by presenting the issue involved as a matter of trade-union democracy," the Board stated." However, this may be, the war Labor Board holds that a wartime strike for any purpose is inexcusable.

"The differences that divide the members of local 25 cannot be settled by strike action. They must be settled in an orderly meeting within the four walls of the union's meeting hall by the means provided in the teamsters' union constitution and by-laws with the aid of other A. F. of L. leaders if need be—all this while the men are at work.

"The members suspended by local 25 should receive a full and fair hearing as provided by the union constitution and bylaws.

"The Regional War Labor Board calls on all members of local 25 to return to work at once. Failure to do so can only result in application by the government of all the penalties at its disposal against those who do not return. These penalties are the cancellation of employment privileges in any plant under contract with the United States government, withholding of certificates of availability of employ-

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French Take Belfort, Attack Mulhouse; Himmler Shadow Grips Nazi Officials; C.I.O. Asks Wage Rise as Pay for Vote

Union head promises boost in war output, demands revision of 'Little Steel' plan.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Two weeks after helping re-elect President Roosevelt, organized American labor has served notice that it expects him to boost wages.

This demand is crystallizing at the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention here and is echoed from the American Federation of Labor gathering in New Orleans, La.

Today Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, told the C. I. O. convention that 40 per cent of the munitions program is lagging and urged help in obtaining 100,000 workers urgently needed in plants producing vital war materials.

General Somervell opened his address by reading a message from Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, calling for more production to meet demands of widespread warfare.

Critical Moment

"You are holding your meeting at a critical moment," General Marshall's message said. "We must intensify the forces of our blows against the enemy, and we now will need as a matter of the utmost urgency more heavy artillery, more combat wire, more shells, more heavy-duty tires.

". . . the soldiers look to us to receive this material until the German Army is eliminated. . . . Everyone must be made to understand that we must maintain a 1,000-mile front in Europe and an ever-increasing one in the Far East.

"A prodigious effort is being made by our Army. An equally prodigious effort must be made at home.

Vice-President Wallace also addressed the convention, calling upon the "common man" to get behind the President's goal for 60,000,000 peacetime jobs.

The Vice-President, vainly championed for renomination by C. I. O. forces at the Democratic national convention four months previously, touched off the biggest demonstration of the union's conclave when he appeared. The delegates cheered him loudly.

More Pay Demanded

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., has left no doubt that the organization which helped reelect President Roosevelt will throw its weight into increasing war production, but demands wage increases and immediate upward revision of the "Little Steel" formula.

Yesterday Mr. Murray announced to a shouting convention

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Diplomatic corps jittery as Gestapo seeks to place guilt of failure —Agents guard exits.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—With every new Allied step into the Reich, Heinrich Himmler is increasing terror for the Germans. Not only at home but wherever the long-grasping hand of the Gestapo extends.

Nowhere is this becoming more apparent than in the German diplomatic service where evidence is seen in the number of diplomats who have either abandoned their post and German citizenship or have been recalled to Berlin and remained there.

During the past week end the fifth member of the German legation in Stockholm requested permission of the Swedish Government to be considered as a political refugee and granted a "stateless" passport. He is Capt. Peter Riedel, hitherto Assistant War Attaché and a widely known prewar glider pilot. He appears to be one of the first German military officials to renounce allegiance to Hitler and according to reports did so rather than carry out certain tasks ordered by his new chief who is really a Gestapo agent.

Absent From Posts

Dr. Walter Zechlin, former German Minister in the Netherlands, has been deprived of his citizenship, while Hans Dieckhoff, former Undersecretary of State, and brother-in-law of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, is still absent from his post at Madrid, as is his colleague to Portugal.

Close guard upon the activities of Reich diplomatists abroad is no new thing, for it existed ever since the Nazis assumed power in 1933. But as the German chances of even a compromise peace fade into thin air, Herr Himmler and his associates are placing more and more blame upon the diplomatic corps which they accuse of being still not Nazi enough, and of failing to utilize its opportunities to produce disorder and chaos among Germany's enemies.

Since German diplomatic representation in Europe is confined to Stockholm, Madrid, and Lisbon, as far as their opening into the outside world is concerned, it is these three posts which are particularly guarded by Gestapo agents.

Pin Guilt on Diplomats

The latter have for some time past been particularly anxious to establish guilt on some of the diplomats and to charge that they are working with certain anti-Nazi military and industrial circles for peace with the Allies, as well as that they have either spread defeatist stories about conditions inside the Reich or have tolerated them among their acquaintances.

Ambassador Dieckhoff, for example, is reported to have found himself faced with a surprising number of charges of mistakes and omissions as well as commissions when he returned to Berlin.

German diplomats even of the highest rank, including Franz von Papen, Ambassador to Turkey, are returning from foreign ports with mixed feelings because not only have many of their friends and supporters in influential circles been killed or been shot or hanged by those very Nazis they must continue to obey, but also because they have few illusions that when their turn comes they will be treated with equally scant consideration.

"Diplomats used to justify their activities in the days of the German military success by asserting

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Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Ajeep in the Deep

Maj. Gen. John Millikin (left), commanding general of the III Army Corps, rides in a jeep being towed through a deep spot on the road at Pont-à-Mousson, France, where flood waters of the Moselle River are at their highest point in 30 years.

U. S. Superfortresses bomb Japanese homeland; Soviet thrust in Latvia reported.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Belfort has fallen to the First French Army and men and guns were pouring through the famous Belfort Gap, between the Vosges and Jura Mountains into the Upper Rhine Valley.

The French have reached the Rhine at three places and, at last reports, were training their guns on the city of Mulhouse, 16 miles northwest of the Swiss frontier.

Some 70 miles to the north, the 44th Division of the Seventh Army captured the small city of Sarrebourg, while a few miles to the north General Patton's Third Army, pushing past Metz, had come within 18 miles of Saarbrücken, key city of the industrial Saar region. Organized resistance was at an end in Metz, where there appeared to be no German commander in control.

Some units still were holding out in parts of the city, but the attempt of the Germans to leave Volksturm (Home Guard) groups for last-ditch resistance seemed to have failed completely. Elsewhere on this front the American First Army was only six miles from the Rhineland industrial city of Düren and 26 miles from Cologne.

Around the Aachen sector, where the British Second and the American Ninth and First Armies are making an intensified attack, the Allies are meeting powerful German resistance, with tank-led counterattacks.

At the north end of the line, the British Second Army was close to Venlo, only six miles from the Rhine.

Supporting the Allied land forces was a formidable air onslaught of 2,350 American planes launched against the Leuna synthetic oil refinery at Merseburg, 100 miles southwest of Berlin, at Homburg in the Ruhr, and elsewhere. A great fighter escort armada of 1,100 accompanied the bombers, evidently anticipating the large number of German airmen who took the air to protect the vital Leuna works. Details still were awaited as to the number of Luftwaffe brought down.

Meanwhile, in the Pacific, American Superfortresses, taking off from China bases, drenched Kyushu, southernmost island of the Japanese homeland, with heavy bombs. The Tokyo Radio declared 70 to 80 of the B-29's had attacked the Nagasaki and Omura areas of the island. These industrial and aircraft-producing areas were the object of the previous raid on Nov. 11 on this island.

To offset this successful operation, there were less favorable reports from the Far East. General MacArthur's men on Leyte appeared to be facing reinforced Japanese in their heavy slogging in the rain-soaked mountains, while in China, the fact that the Japanese have succeeded in completing the junction of their northern and southern forces, completely severing coastal China from Chungking, seems to be tacitly acknowledged by the Chinese Command.

On the Russian Front, Berlin reports, without Russian confirmation, that a new Russian advance has commenced in the frozen north against the 300,000 or so German troops in Western Latvia.

Treason Quiz Runs Into Snag In Philippines

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Philippine Islands, Nov. 21—The first snag in dealing with Filipino "Quislings" on Leyte appeared when it was discovered that a Government board investigating charges of treason lacked sufficient machinery for gathering evidence and testimony.

As a result, a board which was set up a fortnight ago by President Sergio Osmena has suspended hearings temporarily until such machinery can be incorporated.

The first step is appointment of a prosecuting attorney who will do preliminary work in gathering evidence and who will have power to subpoena witnesses.

Thus what started out to be a kind of investigation board is now developing into a grand jury. Although it can only function in a small section of the Philippines at present, it may form an important precedent.

Powers Limited

Originally the board of inquiry was empowered only to investigate the authority upon which certain Filipinos are being held in jail and to make recommendations for trial or immediate release.

First hearings last week convinced the board that it had run into a hotbed of local politics

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Eisenhower: We'll Press Relentlessly

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 21—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower affirmed today that the Allied armies would keep up continued pressure against Germany along the entire front to the absolute limit of their ability.

This wide-front, high-pressure strategy already is beginning to yield big dividends.

The French First Army's lightning thrust through Belfort to the Rhine is the first decisive payoff. Of this, the Supreme Commander on one of his typical whirlwind visits to SHAEF correspondents declared, "No single instance has pleased me more than the capture of Belfort by the French Army and their being the first to reach the Rhine."

The picture of enemy resistance, as disclosed by Supreme Headquarters reports, is everywhere south of the First Army front one of weakening Nazi counterattacks, withdrawals, hard fighting only by rear-guard troops, and sometimes, as along the 100-mile Sixth Army Group sector, mounting disorganization.

Not Decisive Victory

But General Eisenhower himself warned that present achievements are no sign for overoptimism on the home front.

The German High Command will not regard the Allied watch on the upper Rhine particularly

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Food Enough Despite Shortage Survey of the Markets Shows

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No one in Greater Boston will go hungry on Thanksgiving Day because of any scarcity of food in stores brought on by the current truck drivers' strike. This was indicated today by a checkup not only of local stores, but of those in Worcester, New Bedford, Lowell, and Lawrence.

A general market terminal picture was given today by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life. The Boston Market Terminal, he said, showed 40 per cent of normal movement; no spoilage; no picketing; New Haven Terminal—101 cars of food on the tracks, mostly yesterday's receipts; no spoilage; Boston & Albany Terminal—stuff moving almost as fast as it comes in; Boston & Maine Terminal—not so bad, but still not normal.

Demurrage Charges

Chief concern today was the matter of demurrage charges—the charges for refrigerator cars held on terminal tracks for more than the usual unloading time. These charges, under Office of Defense Transportation regulations which are designed to move much-needed freight cars quickly, mount rapidly after the first 48 hours. And, as things stand today, many Greater Boston wholesalers stand to lose heavily as the strike is prolonged.

However, while a general food shortage—especially in some perishable commodities—is apparent throughout the area, with some stores being hit more drastically than others—there's apparently enough food for all throughout the area right now. But, because of the spotty supplies in some stores, it will be necessary for householders to do considerable shopping around as they purchase supplies for their Thanksgiving dinners.

Turkeys Scarce

Turkeys are generally very scarce in all markets, with orders placed and filled some days ago for all the turkeys that were then available. There are reports that some few carloads of Western-raised birds, destined to New England, have been diverted to markets in New York and other

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Nelson Gets Cabinet Rank In U. S. Drive to Aid China

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The seriousness with which the United States is striving to implement China's conduct of the war was clearly emphasized here today with the elevation of Donald M. Nelson to Cabinet rank.

Mr. Nelson has just arrived in China with 13 American steel and alcohol experts to begin the task of forming a Chinese War Production Board.

It now has been learned that shortly before he left for Chungking, Mr. Nelson was designated "personal representative" of President Roosevelt and notified that he would sit in Cabinet meetings.

The appointment will give Mr. Nelson prestige calculated to insure the maximum contribution to the organization of China's war production. At a time when not everyone has been able to work with the Chinese, Mr. Nelson's appointment was of particular significance, for on a former visit to Chungking he established excellent personal relationships with the chief Chinese figures.

Mr. Nelson, it was learned, will have offices in the White House, to which his personal effects already have been removed from his old quarters as War Production Board Chairman in the Social Security Building. His job will be to advise the President on broad questions of foreign economics and trade.

The entire circumstances surrounding the appointment appear to indicate that Mr. Nelson's Cabinet-level tasks will not end with

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Terrorism in Holland by Nazis Matched By Cruel Treatment to Norse Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 — The Nazis are systematically destroying Holland.

They openly boast that they will leave nothing but ruins behind them. Underground reports reaching here indicate that they are ruthlessly fulfilling this boast.

Already in port facilities at Rotterdam valued at $1,000,000,000 have been blown up. Hundreds of oil storage tanks flamed like great torches for four days as explosion after explosion tore them apart.

From Underground sources in Holland it is learned that the Germans are preparing to flood more than half of the richest parts of the country when they retreat.

Compulsory Labor

Meanwhile, the Germans are looting the country of machinery, food, clothing, and labor. Stepping up their labor round-ups to a new high, the Nazis have herded thousands of Hollanders off to Germany to build fortifications, or forced them to harvest garden produce to be shipped to Germany.

Defeat of the Allied paratroopers who held on so tenaciously and hopelessly at Arnhem had serious consequences in Holland. Expecting liberation of the country within a few days of the airtroop landings, the Allied command, on Sept. 17, ordered the Dutch Underground to come out into the open and carry out an all-out railway strike. The strike was carried out and still continues.

For land and property destroyed by the Germans, the Dutch Government will make claim for compensation in an equal amount of Prussian territory to be ceded to the Netherlands. This claim is vigorously supported by British public opinion.

Alibi Prepared

It appears so far however, that the Nazis have used the threat to flood half of Holland mainly to terrorize the Dutch and keep them in submission. The main dikes have not yet been demolished by German technicians.

Yet as the Allied offensive gains in momentum, the last Nazi hesitations will soon be dropped. Spokesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse

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Nazis Requisition All Dutch Bicycles

Recorded by CBS

New York, Nov. 21

The Germans are taking every bicycle they can lay their hands on in Holland, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a radiocast picked up here.

The Nazis have issued a blanket requisition of all bicycles in the part of Holland still occupied by them. Therefore, they say, any Dutchman still having a bicycle is guilty of stealing it from the German Army.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—As German captors of Norway seek to consolidate their positions against threatened Russian attack from the north and other possible Allied attacks from sea and air, evidence shows that German treatment of the local population continues as cruel and inhuman as the Norwegian opposition is determined and unflinching.

Indications of the situation in his country was given yesterday here in London by Prince Olav, Commander in Chief of the Norwegian Army. In the extreme north, he said, Germans were withdrawing three armed corps from Finnmark province under extremely difficult conditions, their first railhead being at Narvik 250 miles away.

Appreciate Outside Relief

Simultaneously with military withdrawal the enemy had ordered complete evacuation of Finnmark, carrying out destruction and deportation everywhere en route. Consequently prospects for the coming winter in north Norway are called "terrible." Prince Olov pointed out that crops in that area were few, and fishing was the sole industry.

In intense cold, the Lapps depended upon their herds of reindeer. The Germans had slaughtered some herds, but it is hoped

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Western Front:

French on Rhine Storm Mulhouse

French armor, thrusting northward down the Rhine, stormed Mulhouse, and United States troops captured Sarrebourg, 32 miles from the Rhine, in an eastward drive collapsing the whole

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

War Veterans Join in Drive To Put Over Sixth War Loan

Veterans of the war, back from France, Africa, Sicily, and the Pacific, joined ranks at home today to stimulate the sale of bonds in the Sixth War Loan Drive now in its second day. They began tours of speaking engagements at War Loan rallies in Greater Boston and throughout Massachusetts, and they represent all branches of the armed forces, with battle records covering the whole period from Pearl Harbor to the present campaign in Western Europe.

These are combat veterans, fighting men, who have seen at first hand what War Bonds do, and they are making a plea for those at home to buy extra bonds in the names of their comrades still at the front.

Flight Lieut. Arthur Ross, Jr., RCAF, son of the manager and part owner of the Boston Bruins, has joined the American veterans who are touring under the auspices of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

Ross on Loan

Lieutenant Ross, on loan from the Canadian Government, was brought down in occupied France when his plane was blown to bits in the air by an explosion from an ammunition train he had bombed. He was captured several times during the ensuing two and a half months, but managed to escape and eventually fought with the French Forces of the Interior as a temporary member. He was in Paris when that city was liberated by the Allies.

The highest ranking officer among these men from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Maritime Service who are stumping for war bonds, is Maj. Russell B. Wight of Belmont, of the Army, who wears the Silver Star, the Combat Infantry Man's Badge, and the Purple Heart. He served with the "Fighting First" Division's 16th Infantry in North Africa and Sicily.

Of Major Wight, Ernie Pyle wrote in his book, "Here Is Your War": "The enlisted men loved him more than any officer I ever heard them speak about. His business experiences really fitted him for some safer work, but he wound up in the fightingest job in the Army—as an infantry company commander. He had no kicks. He already was living on borrowed time, for three 88-mm. shells had landed within ten feet of him and freakishly left him untouched."

At Pearl Harbor

From the Navy comes Machinist's Mate Second Class Edward F. Schreiber of West Roxbury, who was serving on a repair ship at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. His ship and its crew survived the Japanese attack, and spent the following three years repairing damaged vessels, often under fire, in Pacific island outposts.

Boatswain's Mate First Class Tom Reardon has been with the U. S. Coast Guard since well before Pearl Harbor and saw service in the invasion of Normandy and Southern France. He was attached to the Army Personnel Transport flagship which broke all invasion records by remaining 19 days off the Normandy coast and 24 days off south France unloading and servicing troops. Mate Reardon is a Cambridge man.

With these men are Lieut. Russell H. Peck of the U. S. Maritime Service Hospital Corps; Corporal Walter Houston of the U. S. Marine Corps, Sergeants David Spatz and William T. White from Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens.

Lewis Union Has Favorable Strike Record

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The best no-strike record of any of the major labor organizations of New England has been made by District 50 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, according to Joseph Mayo of Boston, Regional Director for District 50.

This is the unique "catch-all" branch of the coal miners' union which takes in many miscellaneous types of industry. It was formed in Boston eight years ago. Today it reports 48 regional and subregional offices over the United States and Canada. Its competition with many unions of the American Federation of Labor raises the principal barrier to the return of Mr. Lewis and his coal miners to the A. F. of L.

District 50 claims 28,000 members in New England, organized in 59 local unions.

Only Four Strikes

"We have had only four strikes since Pearl Harbor," said Mr. Mayo in his offices at 73 Tremont Street, next to the headquarters of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, from which Mr. Lewis and District 50 have sharply parted company. "The longest lasted three days. The rest ran from two hours to one day.

"From time to time I have intervened with my own organization to avert strikes. The last threat I blocked came only a short while ago. When learning by telegram of an impending walkout, I immediately drove my car to the plant 80 miles away, got the local union and the management together, and headed off a stoppage.

"It's been sometimes a hard job holding our people in line, due to the delays in Government agencies which are hard to explain to the rank and file of the membership."

The field of District 50 in New England has not hitherto been as diversified as in some other regions. Here it has confined itself to public utilities, paper and pulp, plastics and chemicals.

Gas Companies

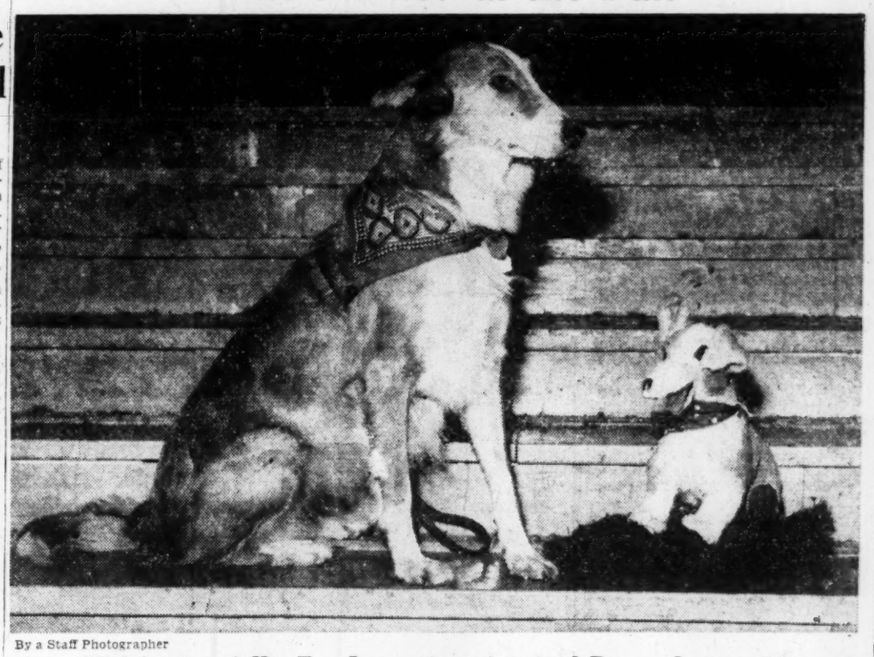
Mr. Mayo said District 50 had organized about 85 per cent of the principal gas companies of New England, and also a number of electric companies.

However, he reported, District 50 is now planning to enlarge its territory by expanding into other industries. He said it purposed going into optical and drug companies as a start. But in such cases, he added, it would try to organize only plants which were as yet unorganized.

The gas companies that District 50 has in New England, Mr. Mayo said, include the Boston Consolidated and companies at Cambridge, Beverly, Gloucester, Lynn, Lowell, Salem, Haverhill, Framingham, Worcester, Pittsfield, Springfield, Manchester, N. H., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.

District 50 has also 7,000 members in the northern country, engaged in the paper and pulp industries, 3,000 of them in Berlin, N. H., and 2,200 in Rumford, Maine. At Wallingford, Conn., Mr. Mayo added, it has American Cyanide, the largest chemical plant in New England.

Who's Who? at the Fair



By a Staff Photographer

'Welcome' and His Toy Image Attend Animal Rescue League Fair

Shown at the 42d annual fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston at the Copley-Plaza today, "Welcome," pet collie of Abbie Jo Wilson and Megs Lang, is accompanied by his toy image—not life-size. Miss B. Maude Phillips is manager of the fair, which ends a two-day session today.

Church Bells and War Work Link Boston Thanksgiving

Calls to prayers of thanksgiving will echo to the roar of war plants in Greater Boston on Thursday as the city joins the nation and members of the armed services on every front in observing the traditional holiday which originated on the shores of the Bay State.

As the production of war materials continues uninterrupted in most factories in the area, special church services and international radio programs will bring messages of comfort, courage, faith, and cheer in a year which has seen a growing number of vacant chairs around Thanksgiving dinner tables as the fighting forces of free nations have been welded into a common bond of lasting friendship.

Religious observance of Thanksgiving in many churches begins on Wednesday evening, when congregations will join in union services in several edifices.

Trans-Atlantic Messages

Holiday messages to Plymouth, Mass., from servicemen and women of that city now overseas will be presented in a special Thanksgiving Day radiocast on Thursday, 3 to 3:30 p. m., over WNAC. Originating points for the broadcast are New York, Plymouth, Mass., Plymouth, England, and Chungking, China.

In England, the special broadcast will originate from the Mayflower Stone at Plymouth, where Corporal Edith Testoni, Corporal Raymond J. Bibeau, Sergeant Harold Mansfield, and Staff Sergeant Albert C. Sassi, all of Plymouth, Mass., will speak. The Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine Band and a combined choir of British and American sailors will be heard in MacDowell's Plymouth "Sea Pieces" based on English themes of 1620.

From Chungking, China, a message from Maj. William Brewster, also of Plymouth, Mass., will be heard. Families of the servicemen participating in the radiocast will return holiday greetings from their home town of Plymouth, Mass.

Meantime, the 147-year-old Town Hall of Yarmouth, Maine, will be the scene for the Thanksgiving radiocast of America's Town Meeting. G. Gordon Sweetser, Chairman of the Yarmouth selectmen, disclosed. The subject for the thanksgiving discussion will be: "For a Successful World Organization Must Member Nations Accept Democratic Principles?"

Although Thanksgiving Day is a legal holiday in New England, and most businesses, schools, and some factories will close, many theaters will inaugurate the Sixth War Loan with sales of tickets only to purchasers of the new series of bonds.

The Salvation Army will hold special services and dinners at their Red Shield Clubs in Bulfinch Place, and 180 Federal Street, as well as at the Canteen on Boston Common. Special Thanksgiving Day programs will take place in each Service Club, and at the two indoor places full Thanksgiving dinners will be served. At the Canteen, there will be cold turkey, salads, and home-made pies. Music and games will be featured at both Clubs.

Music and Choral Singing

On Wednesday evening, a union Thanksgiving service will take place at the Cambridge Salvation Army Citadel, 402 Massachusetts Avenue, with Col. Richard F. Stretton preaching on Thanksgiving Meditation. Other speakers will include Lieut. Col. William Noble, Mrs. Stretton, and Maj. Marion Kimball. There will be special music and choral singing.

As usual, the Salvation Army will arrange for distribution of Thanksgiving food baskets to many needy families in the Greater Boston area.

The Volunteers of America have arranged this year to provide Thanksgiving dinners to upward of 350 deserving men and women at a popular restaurant, instead of serving the usual dinner at their Hanover Street relief headquarters. William H. Taylor, Chairman, says that tickets for the dinners will be given out exclusively to this approved group by the Boston City Welfare Department.

At the same time, the Volunteers will send Thanksgiving boxes to more than 100 soldiers' wives waiting for adjustments of allowances or because of illness in the home, and to mothers who are the sole support of the home. Each box will be stuffed with unrationed supplies and sent from a wholesale grocery.

Welcome in Homes

Servicemen and women stationed in New England, and unable to reach their homes on Thanksgiving Day, will find a welcome in many homes in this area on Thursday, as well as at various Greater Boston U. S. O. clubs and centers.

Indicative of the hospitality spirit dominating the area, Mrs. Dale Burgess, Director of the Home Hospitality division of U. S. O. headquarters, 7 Water Street, Boston, has received scores of applications from private families asking for the assignment of groups of the armed forces for at-home dinner parties.

At the request of the Army and Navy headquarters, Mrs. Burgess has been asked to postpone all assignments until after 4 p. m. Thanksgiving Day. All assignments will be handled through the U. S. O.-Buddies Club hospitality desk on Boston Common.

Service Clubs throughout the area are all planning special programs for the holiday, with contests, dancing, entertainment, and refreshments for servicemen and women.

The Boston Elevated Railway announced today that frequent train service will be operated in the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel on Thanksgiving Day morning directly to Stadium Station to take care of the crowds expected to attend the English High-Boston Latin High School football game.

All retail gasoline stations in Massachusetts will be closed all day Thanksgiving, Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Dealers Association, announced last night.

Petition Protesting Planned Closing Of Quincy Public School Before Mayor

A petition protesting the contemplated closing of the Quincy Public School was before Mayor Tobin and the Boston School Committee today declaring the "unequivocal disapproval" of the proposed action from a committee of three Boston citizens.

The petition, signed by the Rev. Shibly Malouf, chairman; George D. Homsi and Mrs. George Yen, gives the following reasons in support of the argument that the school should not be closed:

1. That the number of children is enough to warrant keeping the school open.
2. That the school is in a healthy location, and is well equipped with safety devices; and furthermore, it was remodeled and rebuilt in 1939 to the extent of $64,000. This warrants the school to continue to be active.
3. That the school is located in a better location morally, socially and soberly than the Andrew School.
4. That it is very dangerous for our children to cross streets in traffic, back and forth four times a day, and especially in subzero weather.
5. That we believe it is absurd to think that the 20th century Boston would contemplate curtailing the extension of education, and depriving the sons and daughters of immigrant generations of the benefits of such education which is needed so much in the land of the free.
6. That the school is still needed as long as the estimated 300-400 resident families are dwelling in the neighborhood of the school; and there can be no closing of the Quincy School before these families are housed somewhere else.

War Service Listed By Salvation Army

Toting up their first year's records, workers at the Salvation Army's Red Shield Service Club, 180 Federal Street, have learned that from Nov. 22, 1943, to Nov. 15, 1944, they greeted 160,311 servicemen, provided showers for 12,801 and checked 8,053 parcels. Approximately 3,959 soldiers and sailors had their uniforms pressed free and 5,141 were shaved by the Club's barbers.

At the food bar the servicemen consumed 10,114 dozens of doughnuts in one year, and swallowed 5,598 gallons of steaming coffee. They ate 4,205 cookies and satisfied their hunger with 550 dozens of sandwiches.

Storm Warnings Are Up

Winds of 40 miles an hour with gusts as high as 50 to 60 miles an hour were reported off the southeast coast of New England today by the Weather Bureau. Storm warnings were hoisted from Block Island to Eastport, Maine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and vicinity—Overcast with rain this afternoon and tonight becoming mixed with some snow late tonight. Somewhat colder tonight with lowest temperature about 34 degrees. Wednesday cloudy and continued cold. Windy with strong to occasionally gale winds tonight and strong winds on Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire — Light snow north, moderate snow south portion tonight with rain mixed with snow along the coast early tonight. Wednesday cloudy with snow changing to snow flurries. Continued moderately cold, windy, with strong to gale winds along the coast.

Vermont—Cloudy with occasional light snow tonight and scattered snow flurries Wednesday. Somewhat colder tonight. Fresh to strong winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with light to moderate snow this afternoon changing to snow flurries tonight. Intermittent rain this afternoon becoming mixed with snow. Wednesday mostly cloudy with snow flurries. Windy with strong to gale winds along the coast. Somewhat colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:54 p. m.: height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 4:37 a. m.: height 8.7 feet.

K. of P. to Aid Bond Drive

Sponsored by the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, a gala premiere for benefit of the Sixth War Loan Drive will be presented at the RKO Boston Theater, beginning at 11:30 p. m., Thanksgiving Eve. Admission will be through purchase of a Series E Bond. The premiere showing of an outstanding Hollywood picture and an all-star stage show will feature the affair, the goal of which is the sale of $300,000 worth of bonds.

Truck Drivers Ordered Back; Heavy Penalties Threatened

Continued from Page 1

ment and a modification or cancellation of draft deferments of strikers."

Saul Wallen, Chairman of the Regional WLB, told a committee of strikers the strike was "entirely unjustified," that they should return to work for their own good, and that nothing could be gained by continuing the strike.

He also told the committee, which included both suspended drivers and unsuspended union members, that the Government did not want to become involved in an intraunion affair, that the Government was not "in the business of running labor unions."

Looked No Better

Meanwhile, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, reported today the strike tie-up looked "no better" after conferring with a delegation of the insurgents.

The only new development between the two union factions proved to be a tightening up of the official union side. Today union officials refused to talk to anybody who was not back at work, after the setting of a deadline for return yesterday morning.

The strike has obviously settled down into a tug of war between the two factions, and as it looked early today the side to win will be the one than can stand the pressure the longer.

On the one side the union officers have the backing of their international union of 300,000 members, the biggest union in the American Federation of Labor, with a treasury of $3,000,000 or $9,000,000.

Hold-up Denied

On the other side, the insurgents consist of a nucleus of several hundred, apparently, who have many sympathizers bringing their total to a possible one or two thousand. They are headed by the 14 insurgents who were suspended for taking the lead in the rebellion and who face trial before the union next Monday.

Meanwhile, Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau of the Superior Court today continued in effect a temporary order restraining the strikers from conspiring to prevent transportation of foodstuffs from the Boston Market Terminal.

William F. Quinlan, President of the terminal company, said that it handled 20,000 cars annually, averaging $2,000 a car, and that since last Monday the movement of produce from the terminal had dropped to 50 or 60 per cent of normal. Much of the fruits and vegetables are being diverted to other parts of the country on account of the strike, he said, adding that the Army and Navy were moving their produce from the terminal with their own trucks, so that only about 10 per cent of the Army and Navy supplies could not be delivered.

Attorney George Alpert, counsel for the complainant, said that calling this strike a "holiday" was a new technique, that the word holiday suggested celebration, and he couldn't conceive of anyone that could celebrate this situation but a Hitler. He argued that this strike was a pressure move and a conspiracy to force an election within the union. The strike is more reprehensible, he contended, because at the beginning of the war the national President of the teamsters' union had made a pledge to prevent stoppages of work.

Reports that the truck strikers were resorting to holding up the movement of foodstuffs were denied today by Charles LaPlaca, head of a delegation of the 14 suspended members of Local 25 of the teamsters' union which visited the State House.

"We are letting all war goods, all foodstuffs—any necessities, any perishables—go through," Mr. LaPlaca said. "We are not stopping them. In fact, we have volunteered to move any vital things, any perishables, ourselves."

Mr. LaPlaca declared that his group was desirous of cleaning up the trouble in the union.

"We definitely want to go back to work on the right basis," he said. "We are doing everything in our power to bring this about. We are willing to talk to anybody, to listen to anybody."

Objective Defined

The insurgent leader said that his side did not seek to have the trusteeship of Local 25 lifted, as has been said, but confined its points at issue to the lifting of the suspensions of the 14 leaders and to the holding of an election of officers in Local 25.

A little more than a year ago the affairs of the union were taken over by its international headquarters because of a number of strikes which the international officers sought to eliminate by taking charge themselves. They installed P. Harry Jennings, the New England organizer for the teamsters' union, a Boston man, and he has been in full control since then, the local officers working under his direction.

Rumors that the strikers might seek to go over into the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations were also repudiated by Mr. LaPlaca. "None of us intends to leave the local union, no matter what happens," he said. "At any cost we are going to uphold our local union. There is no other union in sight for us. We shall keep faith with our own organization."

Cost of Strike

Estimates as to what the strike is costing members of the union, made today among employers, placed the figure at upwards of $100,000 a week. Drivers were reported to average with overtime a weekly income of around $60. Plenty were said to be drawing up to $75 and $80.

Actually the number made idle, either by striking themselves or through being kept out of work by strikers, was estimated to be 2,000. The total membership of the union is between 3,500 and 4,000, and many of these men are now operating their trucks regardless. On the basis of 2,000 idle at $60 a week, the total loss in salary would approximate $120,000.

These figures are admittedly very hazy, but they indicate something of the deprivations suffered by men in this great trucking center.

The membership of 5,000 or 6,000 often popularly attributed to Local 25 is declared among informed employers to be much exaggerated. Officials of the union have recently reported 4,000. So the official union estimate is 4,000 and the employer estimate 3,500.

Fourth Class Proposed for Car Insurance

A proposal that a fourth class be added to the three already existing for the computing of compulsory insurance rates for Massachusetts automobiles in 1945 was made today by Frederick H. Chase, who represented several stock insurance companies.

Speaking at a public hearing before Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, at the State Public Works Building, Mr. Chase held that if gasoline rationing regulations were to be lifted during 1945 as a result of the end of the war, there would be an "orgy" of driving which would place many persons outside of the three existing classes.

These three classes, at present, are based on the type of ration card a driver holds. He contended that extra driving would necessitate the establishment of a fourth class, which would also mean higher rates than those prescribed in class three.

H. Kaplan, representing the City of Chelsea, voiced objections to the rates tentatively announced for his city, which are $31.80 in class 1; $44.40 in class 2, and $57.20 in class 3. He objected to the City's receiving "very little consideration" in view of the fact that accidents and personal injuries have decreased, according to Mr. Kaplan, 66 per cent over a period of years. He said the City, if it did not receive satisfaction now, would take the matter before Federal courts.

Representative John Valentine (R) of Chelmsford entered a formal protest against rates in Chelmsford and Tyngsboro.

Survey Shows Food Enough for Needs

Continued from Page 1

points. In general, however, the turkey shortage cannot be laid wholly to the truck drivers' strike.

The seriousness of the food tie-up cannot be overestimated, however. The necessarily constant movement of perishable foods is such that any interruption fouls up the gears, and it proves most difficult to get things rolling again and to restore things to normal, especially with the shortage of labor all along the line.

Spoilage of such foods, when stored in refrigerator cars, is held to a minimum. But, when the strike ends, there undoubtedly will be much confusion, and wholesalers will be called upon to exercise every possible bit of ingenuity and perspicacity in moving such commodities to those retail outlets which are hardest hit.

Meantime, many of Boston Back Bay householders are solving their Thanksgiving turkey dinner problem this year in a novel scheme evolved by one market. With a stock of large birds—running to 20 pounds or more—this store is splitting the turkeys, with families settling for half a bird each.

"Just stuff as usual and cover the split part with cheesecloth," a saleswoman suggests.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Tomorrow for parcels to Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Nov. 24 for parcels to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 25 for parcels to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Dec. 6 for parcels to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Closing dates for greeting cards are one week later than the date for parcels.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tuesday

"Keyboard Music of the Renaissance" will be the subject of a free lecture to be given by Willi Apel, Ph. D., in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8:00 p. m.

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the League of Nations Commission, will be the speaker at the forum meeting to be held at the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate at 8:00 p. m. Dr. Wambaugh's subject will be, "Why We Lost the Last Peace."

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Jade and Amber" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "The Tree of Life." Both are free to the public.

Friday

"Italian Paintings" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Mrs. Luce Plans to Tour European Battle Fronts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut is making preparations for a tour of European battlefronts, her office has announced.

Provisions have been made for 14 members of the House Military Affairs Committee to make the trip, including seven members of each party.

Strictly G. I.

Hat Wins Votes

Muriel Williams, professional model, wears the hat selected by 12 enlisted men last night at Loew's State Theater as the one they would like best to see adorn their sweetheart's head when they are "Together Again." The hat was one of several displayed at a fashion show at the theater under sponsorship of Filene's.

Postwar Income Of U. S. Seen As $108,000,000,000

After reaching an all-time high of $157,000,000,000, during a war year, the postwar annual income of the United States will level off at an estimated $108,000,000,000, an amount greater tha nthe nation has ever experienced in a peacetime year, Hal R. MacNamee, advertising representative of Alley and Richards & Co., predicted this noon to members of the Boston Advertising Club.

Mr. MacNamee was one of a seven-man panel of representatives of radio, newspaper, magazine, and other advertising agencies, speaking on postwar plans for the advertising business. He said that with this prospect and the estimated tremendous demand for goods, the advertising business was doing well to make plans for the future, but he warned his colleagues to leave no stones unturned in continuing to work to win the war.

A new type of outdoor advertising display connected with television, which would change signs on the billboards throughout an entire city in a few minutes, is now on paper and awaits only allocation of materials, C. C. Donnelly, Jr., of John Donnelly & Sons Co., said.

Refraining from forecasting any future for the radio, Elmer Ketteli, New England manager of NBC, said that developments would probably be so swift that any predictions he made might be outdated in a short while. However, he did say that a closer relationship between all forms of communications including movies, radio, and wireless were being worked out daily.

Benefactions in Will of Mrs. Storrow Cover Wide Range of Civic Activities

Eleven New England charitable and educational institutions, including the Family Welfare Society, Harvard University, and the Boy and Girl Scouts were suggested among the beneficiaries in the $5,025,000 will of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, filed yesterday in Middlesex Probate Court.

Mrs. Storrow, widely-known philanthropist and former national head of the Girl Scouts, left personal property of $4,750,000 and real estate holdings of $275,000 in Plymouth County and Bermuda.

One half the principal of a trust fund is to be given to James Jackson Storrow, Jr., a grandson now serving in the armed forces overseas, and the other half to a selection of charities at the discretion of the trustees.

The public beneficiaries recommended by Mrs. Storrow for equal consideration are the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Boston Council of Boy Scouts, the Boston Public Library, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Family Welfare Society, West End House, the Graduate Schools of Law and Business Administration, Harvard University, and the President and Fellows of Harvard University for general purposes.

Besides bequests to relatives and seven war refugees, Mrs. Storrow arranged for a gift of $5,000 to her maid, Emmie Rados. All other employees are to receive $100 for each year of service up to $1,000 and are to be entitled to a maximum of $5,000 annually should any be in need, according to terms of the will.

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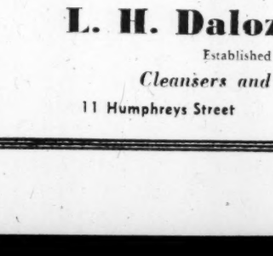

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To those of you who wondered what became of our French connections, may we offer the following excerpt from a letter from Major ———, U. S. A., dated 10/19/44, relative to the Daloz' of Lyon.

"They did some of our cleaning for a time, and they did an excellent job, too. That was how I happened to make their acquaintance. I would be only too glad to forward any news you might have for them."

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ATTENTION!
Boston's Downtown Business Firms
Tomorrow Is Your Special Waste Paper Collection Day
Put all Waste Paper on the curb for collection by city trucks. Proceeds to Greater Boston United War Fund.
Boston Salvage Committee

Roosevelt Asks All-Out Labor Effort in War

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to the American Federation of Labor's annual convention, in session here today, asked labor for unceasing production on the home front "to shorten the war."

The President's greeting was addressed to William Green, A. F. of L. President, and was read before the delegates by Mr. Green at the morning session.

Mr. Roosevelt complimented American workers by saying that they "have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before" in supplying the war fronts with "the finest weapons in record quantities, weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet."

He paid tribute to American industry, the farmers, and the workers for their record of production which, the message said, had "paid off in victories and the saving of lives."

"We can and must stay unceasingly at the production job so as to shorten the war," the President said. "I know that there will be no letdown in this task by any group of patriotic Americans, and I know that such co-operation will continue after the war is won so that we can win a peace for the world which will be just and lasting and in the interest of safety, protection, and well being of generations yet unborn."

Only speeches scheduled for today were by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, and Edward N. Scheiberling, National Commander of the American Legion.

Mr. Green sounded a keynote of higher wage scales in opening the convention.

He declared that higher wages were justified for labor to maintain prosperity in the postwar world because of technological developments which enable the individual worker to produce more goods.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, praised labor for its wartime production, but told of shortages for the fighting fronts and asked for a "herculean effort" in the near future to insure victory.

General Marshall's message was read to the convention yesterday by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Chief of Supply.

The message read:

"Specifically we now need as a matter of the utmost urgency more artillery and mortar ammunition, more tanks, more heavy trucks and cars, more field and assault wire, more tonnage and more radar equipment.

"Everyone in this country, every worker must be made to understand that where a few divisions for brief periods consumed our ammunition output, today we must maintain a raging battle along a thousand miles of front and a steadily increasing battle in the Philippines.

"Tomorrow, next week and next month more and more of our troops will pour into the battle and more and more shells, arms and other munitions will be consumed. A prodigious effort is being made by our army. An equally prodigious effort must be made here at home."

He Plays Piano Like Harp

Wide World

Plucks and Sweeps Strings

Henry Cowell is not only a composer, but he has devised a novel way to get new tonal effects from a piano by plucking and sweeping the strings. Here he explains his method to Joseph Szigeti, violinist, who will play a song composed by Mr. Cowell, "How Old Is Song," in New York Dec. 11, with Mr. Cowell accompanying him on the piano.

Chaos Tackled as Normal State In UNRRA Overseas Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Nov. 21—More than 500 international relief workers have passed through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration training center here where men and women with various skills get their final instructions for overseas service.

Exact length of the course differs for each individual, depending on the date word quietly comes to him that he has received his transportation priority. The normal course includes four weeks of basic training and two weeks of advanced instruction in field operations.

Accountants, social workers, engineers, farmers, nurses and other experts are thrown together here for instruction in how to adapt their own training to the vast rehabilitation job to be done in Europe.

As effectively as is possible on this peaceful Maryland University campus, newly-recruited UNRRA workers are taught how to carry on their duties midst the disorganization, chaos and supply shortage they will face in Europe.

Complete Change of Scene

"They are taught that they will be dealing with persons who are disturbed and full of grief, who are overwhelmed by the double burden of their own personal misfortunes and the great task of rebuilding before them," Miss Hertha Kraus, Czech-born Quaker, who is senior faculty member, explained. "They are reminded that they can't just turn around and find a typewriter and carbon paper at hand the way we do in this country."

Most Americans, UNRRA faculty members observed, think they can make friends abroad just by acting normal, but the internationally-recruited faculty here reminds them that "what is normal to you may be abnormal and offensive to others." They are made conscious of other national cultures by being taught more about their own.

Courses in history, economics, and politics are designed to give the relief workers "a bowing acquaintance with the people they will meet." A course is also given in the history of international aid and UNRRA's relation to it.

Using the Army method of quick teaching, the school is now giving courses in six languages—Greek, Serbo-Croatian, German, French, Polish, and Italian.

New Students Every Week

From the teaching point of view, the school has a proolem growing out of the admission of 25 to 40 new students each Monday morning, which, Miss Kraus says, "is like getting in on the end of a movie. You see the beginning later, but it's not so good then."

Most popular of all the classes at the UNRRA training center are the seminars conducted by Bertram Pickard of the National Planning Association, when it gets students of all nationalities at the school to tell their views on the future of Europe.

Monday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons students are free to shop in Washington and make other preparations for going overseas. Other day classes run from 8:20 a. m. to 8 p. m.

On the school bulletin board are charts showing temperatures in Belgrade, Zagreb, Piraeus, and other places where UNRRA workers plan to go, information about income taxes and helpful hints on equipment from workers who have already gone to Greece, Italy, Africa, and France.

Dr. Frank Munk of Czechoslovakia, who set up the training center here, is now in London, setting up another there. His place here is being filled by Harry M. Cassidy, UNRRA Director of Training.

Want Raise? Who Doesn't So Read This

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Are you confused by the turmoil over wages, prices and the cost of living? Here's an explanation.

Prices and wages raced upward after Jan. 1, 1941. By the spring of 1942 living costs had risen at least 15 per cent.

The Government knew this from its cost-of-living index published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Government cracked down. The OPA was to sit on prices. The National War Labor Board was to sit on wages.

The NWLB said: Henceforth no wage increase more than 15 per cent above what the hourly rate for a particular job called for on Jan. 1, 1941.

This didn't mean a man couldn't add to his weekly earnings by overtime, incentive pay, and moving to a better job. It applied only to the basic hourly rate for a particular job.

The rule on wages became known as the "Little Steel" formula.

The NWLB had applied it in an important case involving Congress of Industrial Organization steel workers.

The point was this: Wages and prices both were supposed to be held to an increase of no more than 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941.

(All increases mentioned hereafter in this story mean increase above Jan. 1, 1941.)

Prices Refuse to Stay Put

But prices kept climbing. Labor murmured that the cost of living was greater than the BLS index showed.

Finally, the BLS asked for a check on its own index in the spring of 1943. It asked the American Statistical Association to do the job.

Association experts reported Oct. 10, 1943 that: "Within the limitations established for it," the BLS provided a trustworthy guide on price changes. This didn't satisfy labor.

Eleven days later, Oct. 21, American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. leaders complained in person to the President that the BLS index was too low to show the rise in living costs.

The next day the President told NWLB Chairman William H. Davis to have a NWLB committee examine the BLS index. Mr. Davis set up a committee of public, industry, and labor members.

A few weeks later C. I. O. steelworkers demanded wage increases, although they had the limit under NWLB rules. This meant breaking the "Little Steel" formula. It meant the whole system of wage controls would have to be revised. This was in Nov., 1943.

Labor Attacks Index

On top of this—in January, 1944—the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. members of the WLB Committee examining the index issued a study bitterly attacking the index. The study said:

The BLS index showed a living cost rise of only 25 per cent. The actual rise was 43.5 per cent.

One of the chief complaints: the index didn't take sufficient account of "hidden" factors—like deterioration in quality of goods—which boosted living costs.

So in March, 1944, NWLB Chairman Davis asked a special committee of outside economists to examine the index and the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. attack on it.

He got the economists' report, studied it, and last weekend announced: the BLS index was too low but the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. report was too high.

Effect of Hidden Factors

He said that, as of now, living costs have risen 30 per cent, 4.5 per cent higher than the 25.5 per cent shown in the index. The difference is due to some "hidden" factors like those mentioned by the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

So—since 1942 when living costs and wages both were supposed to be pegged at no more than 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941—living costs have risen another 15 per cent.

But whatever happened to the C. I. O. steelworkers demand—back in the winter of 1943—for a flat increase of 17 cents an hour?

After considering the case for a year, the NWLB has decided not to decide. Granting the increase would break the "Little Steel" formula. If that happened, price controls might have to be eased.

The NWLB therefore is turning the C. I. O. case over to the President to decide.

The NWLB might try to pacify the C. I. O. a little by granting some special increases to steelworkers—for so-called inequities that have arisen — but this wouldn't satisfy the A. F. of L. It probably wouldn't satisfy the C. I. O., either.

Morgenthau Warns War Costs Rising Sharply on All Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, opening the Sixth War Loan drive here last night, warned with figures documented by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, that the cost of war is ascending steeply "the nearer we drive toward the enemy's heart."

There are no bargain prices for victory, he declared, addressing a dinner of the Commerce and Industry Division of the War Finance Committee for New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The war has now settled down to a "sustained, continuous attack is costly in supplies."

A month of combat on the German border, he disclosed, destroyed 2,400 trucks and jeeps—two and one-half times the rate of loss in the other two campaigns.

Mortar Losses

The 96-day Tunisian battle and the 38-day Sicilian battle cost the Army a total of 135 mortars. A single month on the German front, however, cost 700 mortars.

American 105-millimeter howitzers in June hurled 250,000 shells at Nazi positions. In September they threw 1,500,000 shells, an increase of 500 per cent.

Americans on the Western Front, he continued, have fired 750,000,000 rounds of ammunition—from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds a minute, 24 hours of the day.

He emphasized, moreover, that "the last barrage, that fearful tornado of high explosives which will knock first Germany and then Japan out of the war, will make our previous expenditure of ammunition seem trivial."

$100,000,000 at Garden

Meanwhile, in Madison Square Garden, a sell-out crowd purchased $100,000,000 in "E" bonds as admission to an all-star radio show, featuring leading personalities of the radio and motion pictures. Produced by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, seats for the show sold for War Bond purchases ranging from $25 to $2,500, and boxes for more than $100,000.

A volunteer army of 20,000 bond sellers already had started on its door-bell campaign, and an early check showed that sales were well over the $1,000,000,000 mark. New York City's quota is $3,667,500,000, which is the major part of the New York State quota of $4,226,000,000.

A rally in the Modern Industrial Bank here sold $3,000,000 in War Bonds, with Acting Mayor Newbold Morris, Joy Hodges, actress, and United States Senator James M. Mead and others on hand to stimulate sales with talks and songs.

Green Urges Billion

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP)—A billion-dollar war bond quota for American Federation of Labor members is proposed by A. F. of L. President William Green.

Speaking here last night at a bond rally sponsored by New Orleans labor union members and the labor section of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, Mr. Green said:

"If every member of the A. F. of L. would buy one $100 bond in this drive, the total would be $700,000,000. But let's aim higher than that. Let's set a $1,000,000,000 quota for the A. F. of L. We can and must reach it."

Truman Stays in Indiana

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 21 (AP)—Vice-President-Elect Harry S. Truman's arrival here recently to relax at this southern Indiana spa was disclosed last night. The Missouri Senator, who was not accompanied by his family, said he planned to spend Thanksgiving holiday here. He declined to discuss either politics or plans for the inauguration.

People of Buenos Aires Called Best Fed In World Despite Rising Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Statistics issued by the municipal authorities here disclose the claim that, despite the ever-rising cost of living and other adverse factors, the people of Buenos Aires are the best fed in the entire world.

These statistics show that the inhabitants of this City, numbering 2,500,000, consume, annually, 900,000,000 pounds of meat, 430,000,000 pounds of bread, 300,000,000 quarts of milk, 25,000,000 pounds of fish, 400,000,000 pounds of vegetables, and 260,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

To the figures must still be added the quantities of fruit consumed, to say nothing of the cookies, candies, cream, fowl and game eaten, of which no statistics are available, as officially they come under the classification of "luxuries," although, actually, it is common food for most classes of Argentines, even the manual workers.

A more detailed examination of the municipal statistics shows that Argentines remain faithful to their own beef, which accounts for 75 per cent of the meat consumption in Buenos Aires. Of the rest 20 per cent is represented by pork and five per cent mutton. There is a perceptible increase in the consumption of mutton but it is not very striking and is probably covered by the population increase.

Over the past year the city consumption of bread has fallen about 36,000,000 pounds, compared with the previous year. Municipal statisticians have sought in vain for some reason and reluctantly ascribe it to the belief that a portion of the female population has gone in for slimming.

Milk sales are up, and fish down. There have been fewer potato sales, but this is due to shortage.

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,513

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund spent $1,615,513 during the past year in its programs on education and race relations, Edwin R. Embree, its President, said Nov. 19.

Reviewing the year's events in his annual report, Mr. Embree said "the balance is a tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

The largest single payment $617,000 to Dillard University, New Orleans, La., which completed the fund's efforts to build up this and three other Negro universities. The others were Howard in Washington, D. C., Fisk University and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and Negro rural teachers, $226,600 for race relations; $185,000 for fellowships for 43 Negro and 31 white southerners; and $94,000 for concluding payments on a Negro health program which ended in 1942.

Pacific Ocean Magnitude

The Pacific is the largest and deepest of the oceans, and with dependent seas has an area of about 55,000,000 square miles—equal to the entire land surface of the globe.

New Bradley Victory

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 21 (AP)—For the second straight time, this home town of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Field Commander of the American Armies driving on Germany, exceeded its war bond quota on the first day of the drive.

The town's quota of $526,000 in the sixth war loan was oversubscribed by $50,000 in five hours. Last June, Moberly went over the top in six hours.

The whirlwind drive was Moberly's third salute to General Bradley, the Fourth War Loan campaign having been timed to go over the top on his birthday, Feb. 12.

Sixth War Loan: Facts and Figures

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

Facts about the Sixth War Loan:

Dates—Nov. 20-Dec. 16.

Quotas—$5,000,000,000 from individuals, $9,000,000,000 from corporations and institutions; total goal $14,000,000,000.

Volunteers—More than 6,000,000 persons are ringing doorbells.

Securities offered — Series E, F, and G Savings Bonds, designed exclusively for individuals, nontransferrable; Series C savings notes; 2½ per cent Treasury Bonds of 1966-71; 2 per cent Treasury Bonds of 1952-54; 1¼ per cent notes of 1947; ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Such hair glamour is within your reach

Uncover the hidden glamour in your own hair with Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. No alcohol, no free alkali. Pure rich olive oil combined with enough coconut and castor oil to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo builds up clouds of lather that gently wash away dull film, grime, and dirt even faster. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. At your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10.

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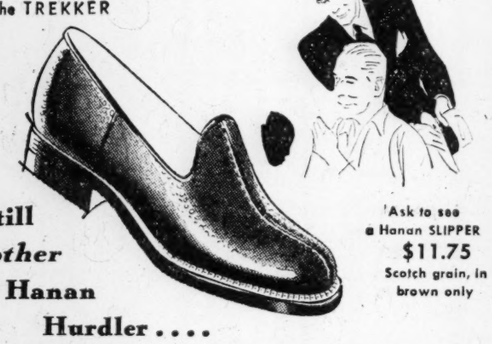

'Ask to see a Hanan SLIPPER
$11.75
Scotch grain, in brown only

Still *another* Hanan Hurdler . . . . the TREKKER, smart AND comfortable

Here's a Hanan Hurdler that's a *two-use* shoe . . . the TREKKER . . . you use it for a *smart* street shoe AND you can use it for *comfortable* loafing around the house . . . and get all the advantages of *Hurdler* and *slipper*. The TREKKER is *decidedly* different and smart, soft and comfortable . . . and it *holds your heel* as though it had laces.

It is your greatest privilege to help your fighting man WIN! BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS NOW!

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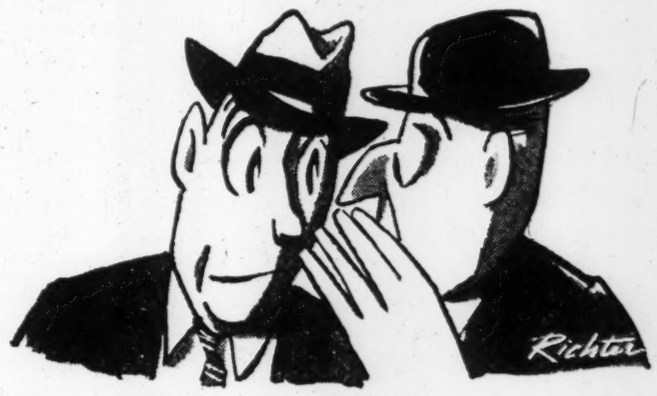
QUALITY—LIKE CHARACTER—ENDURES
NEW YORK: 516 Fifth Ave., 187 Broadway, 1375 Broadway (Men's Shoes Only). BALTIMORE: 324 N. Charles St. DETROIT: 40 Adams Ave. West. CHICAGO: 36 N. Michigan Ave.

"Sorry, can't tell you all now, but.....



"I don't believe it!"

But it's a fact. The *new* Ingersoll Clocks with the Timex* Heart will be virtually *soundless!* They'll be wind-up alarm clocks . . . but with an almost inaudible tick. And they'll be tested to 99.93% *accuracy!* What's more, *everyone* will be able to afford several of these remarkable *new* Ingersoll Clocks . . . for the *timelier* days ahead.

"Fantastic! Impossible!"

Not any longer! The Timex* Heart is a wartime technical triumph. Eliminates most common clock failures . . . ensures long, dependable clock life. Your *new* Ingersoll Clocks will be money-savers *and* time-savers, too . . . actually *years ahead* in accuracy, sturdiness, and quietness. And they'll be the *handsomest, smartest* clocks you've ever seen!

"You can't do this to me!"

Sorry, but maybe you *can't* buy yours yet. They'll be here soon, though. And *only* the *new* Ingersoll Clocks will have the astonishing Timex* Heart. So even if it's several months before your dealer has them . . . be patient! We're still in war work. You'll find them

WELL WORTH WAITING FOR!

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INGERSOLL CLOCKS
WITH THE
TIMEX* heart

Ingersoll

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'Laughing Water' at the Plymouth—Three More Plays Coming to Boston

New Comedy by the Ephrons Set in Girls' Summer Camp

By Edwin F. Melvin

Phoebe and Henry Ephron's "Three Is a Family," which ran all one summer in Boston, was largely concerned with infant problems. In "Laughing Water," which was presented at the Plymouth last evening under the joint auspices of John Golden, John Pollock, and Max Siegel, they have turned their attention to a slightly more mature group. Here they are dealing in farce-comedy fashion with the difficulties of a summer camp for girls.

The play has amusing moments, but it doesn't ring the bell. It depends too much perhaps on comic atmosphere of the sort that might be collected by someone familiar with camp life. But the plot is extremely slender. It is slow in getting under way. And it has improbable developments.

Evelyn Varden, who plays the principal role of the camp director, has a dry style of humor that helps considerably in holding interest. Paula Trueman, who was here only recently in the short-lived "Violet," lends substantial comic assistance as the prosaic camp dietitian. And there are a score of youngsters who troop on to the stage at frequent intervals to provide a pleasant uproar.

* * *

Bessie Barron, the director, better known to her campers as Aunt Bessie, had two characteristics which were responsible for the difficulties at Camp Pocahontas before the evening was over. One was her reluctance to refund the $400 which she charged for each camper. The other was her acknowledged desire to "keep it dull," so there would be no repercussions from parents.

Because of the first of these qualities she admitted to the camp a strange girl who arrived alone and without recommendation except an envelope full of money. And because of the second, Aunt Bessie was understandably upset when the publisher of a chain of newspapers, arriving to visit his daughter, discovered that the strange girl was the missing witness in a sensational trial, and planned to reveal the fact in his papers. The rest of the play is concerned with how he was prevented from using the name of the camp in his story.

* * *

What the playwrights really depend on is not the plot but the detail of camp life: the dread with which the staff members await the arrival of the children, their efforts to keep parents from visiting, their little tricks to inspire favorable letters to the folks back home, the humors of camp activities, and the budding romances and squabbles among the counselors. Mosquitoes and methods adopted to combat them, a meeting of the counselors, and the rehearsal of a camp play are introduced for comic decoration. Even a little boy strays in by mistake from a neighboring camp.

Harry Bannister plays with gusto the role of the publisher who takes to the outdoors with too much enthusiasm for his own comfort and promises to make the camp hum through the co-operation of his papers. Leon Janney has a comedy assignment as a susceptible young doctor just out of medical school. Ann Andrews does one of the prominent parts as an actress out of work who takes on the job of dramatics instructor. Oscar Polk wanders about as a good natured handyman. And Patricia White is the attractive missing witness masquerading as a camper.

'Laughing Water'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John Golden in association with John Pollock and Max Siegel. Staged by Mr. Ephron. Setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Gertrude Adams ... Paula Trueman
Minerva Warfield ... Ann Andrews
Bessie Barron ... Evelyn Varden
Jonah ... Oscar Polk
Blossom Anaheim ... Rose Marie Dobley
Dr. Otis ... Leon Janney
Alice ... Ruth Miller
Rhoda ... Maxine Stuart
Caroline ... Irene Dailey
Mr. Anaheim ... Gage Clarke
Mrs. Anaheim ... Effie Afton
Joyce Brown ... Patricia White
Simeon P. Quigley ... Harry Bannister
Ellen Quigley ... Norma Clere
The Campers: Harriet Allen, Angy Angella, Bonnie Baken, Joan Beecher, Rose Ellen Cameron, Terry Dicks, Judy Dreckler, Kay Erickson, Barbara Fields, Alis Foster, Elsie Fraas, Ann Hermann, Mary Lenhardt, Jovana Loree, Joan MacClay, Kevin Mathews, Nancy Jean Raab, Rubyan Saber, Joyce Saxelby, Tyle Sunshine, Joan Talal, Betty Ann Tracy.

Jan Smeterlin

Jan Smeterlin, the famous Polish pianist, will give his only Boston recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17. Tickets go on sale Monday morning.

Lana Turner will have the lead in "Josephine," screen version of Booth Tarkington's novel, to be made by M-G-M.

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon
In "Mrs. Parkington," due Thursday at the State and Orpheum

© RKO Radio Pictures

Cary Grant and Ethel Barrymore
In the film version of "None but the Lonely Heart," arriving at the Keith Memorial on the holiday.

Water Colors by Benson

Water colors and drawings by Frank W. Benson will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists through Nov. 24.

Now in his eighty-third year, Mr. Benson continues to work with zest and vigor. He produces pictures which interest people for their subject and for their skillful handling. He is not just an elder of the paint brush, but an artist who remains for many Bostonians a leader and model. Many a painter younger than Mr. Benson by decades, by half a century, does not work with more alacrity.

The Benson career is identified with Boston and reaches back to the fin-de-siècle. He was born in Salem but he studied and taught and painted and exhibited in Boston. In Boston he has always been held in high regard and exhibitions have invariably given first place to his pictures. The name of Benson has weight and prestige and group displays often lay claim to distinction through the presence of one of his pictures. In graphic art, he has made a success that may without exaggeration be described as spectacular.

The Guild display is not very large. It contains fewer than two dozen listed pictures, most of them oils, one or two water colors. There are some pencil drawings, too. There are a few still-lifes, but the aquarelles are largely themes inspired by excursions in sport rather than studio reflection. Mr. Benson has combined vocation and avocation, studied the forms and movements of birds while out for recreation, and recollected inspiring movements of observation in the tranquillity of his studio. His grasp of salient details is sure, for he is a realist on measures and shapes, and gives accurate report. The birds seem invariably alive, aware, characteristic, whether they are perched on a bough, or in flight across the spacious sky. Mr. Benson knows them so well as they soar, hover and descend. Among his water colors are pictures of the ruffed grouse rising, the fish hawk swooping down, geese, snipe on the wing, paintails, flying grouse, wild swans, yellow-legs, blue jays.

D. A.

'Dark Hammock' Expected To Arrive Here Next Week

Three more openings are now scheduled for Boston theaters within the next month.

"Dark Hammock," a melodrama by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham, has been suddenly booked for next week, presumably at the Copley, since that seems to be the only house available.

The play is now in Philadelphia, and was scheduled to open in New York next week, but found itself without a theater there. This makes a second opening Monday, the other being "Dear Ruth" at the Wilbur.

Elissa Landi heads the cast of "Dark Hammock," which includes Miss Orr, Mary Wickes, Charles McClelland, James Gannon, and Scott Moore. Mr. Denham will be recalled as co-author and director of the successful thriller, "Ladies in Retirement."

Set in the Florida prairies (yes, it seems Florida has prairies), in the nineteen-hundreds, the play deals with a young woman who is plotting to kill her husband. Into this situation comes another young woman (Miss Landi) who undertakes to prevent the crime.

* * *

Another unexpected arrival will be Dave Wolper's musical comedy, "Glad to See You," also now in Philadelphia, and coming here Dec. 11. As a result of sundry casualties in the company, along with the need of further furbishing, Mr. Wolper has decided to postpone the New York opening. The show has already been materially cut and two members have been dropped from the cast.

Since the Shubert and the Colonial will both be occupied on Dec. 11, "Glad to See You" may have to go into the Opera House. The other opening now set for that date is "The Hasty Heart."

* * *

The third new booking for Boston is "Sophie Halenczik, American," which Meyer Davis and George Ross plan to bring here before its New York opening on Dec. 26—If a Broadway house can be found for it.

"Laffing Room Only!" the new Olsen and Johnson show at the Shubert, will stay in Boston for an additional week. This carries the engagement up to Saturday, Dec. 16.

Seat sale for "Dear Ruth," new comedy by Norman Krasna, will start Wednesday at the Wilbur.

Mime Portraitures

Angna Enters is appearing in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 1, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, in programs of dancing and miming, as follows:

Friday Evening, Dec. 1
Little Sally Walker—Three Stages
Virgin—Spain 16th Century
Aphrodisiac—Green Hour
Dilly-Dally
Balletomane—Connoisseur
Vienna Provincial—1910
Piano Music No. 4—Commencement
Pavana—Spain, 16th Century
Heptameron and Black Magic—France 16th Century
Boy Cardinal—Spain, 16th Century
Minuet Royale
Odalisque
Artist's Life

Saturday, Matinee, Dec. 2
American Ballet—1914-15
Piano Music No. 1—A Dance of Adolescence
She Loves Me, She Loves Me Not
Queen of Heaven (French Gothic)
Dilly-Dally
Balletomane-Connoisseur
Vienna Provincial—1910
Pagan Greece
Antique a La Francaise
Pavana—Spain, 16th Century
Boy Cardinal—Spain, 16th Century
Artist's Life

Quartets of Mozart

In an auditorium accommodative, by acoustic fortune, to chamber music—Jacob Sleeper Hall—a cycle of Mozart concerts is to be given, Nov. 30, Dec. 14, Jan. 25, March 1, and April 5, evenings, at 8:15. Arrangements are in charge of the College of Music of Boston University. The concerts continue an idea that originated with the University and the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and that has made a success in past seasons. The musicians carrying it out are Walfe Wolfinsohn and Raphael Hillyer, violinists; Eugene Lehner, viola player, and Iwan d'Archambeau, cellist, comprising the Stradivarius Quartet. They will present quartets, and with assisting artists, other ensemble forms from the Mozart repertory.

Civic Symphony Program

At the opening concert of the Civic Symphony Orchestra's nineteenth season, Thursday evening, Nov. 30, in Jordan Hall, Paul Cherkassky will conduct the following program: Prelude and Fugue, Bach-Albert; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony; "Gymnopedies," Satie-Debussy, and "King Christian II" Suite by Sibelius.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 m—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—War Review G. S. U., 7.26 meg., 41.1 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.8 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in ITMA. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record with Stanley Maxted. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Cartagena—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YVRN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Massed Brass Bands, GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News, talks, music. VLC7, 11.87 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala City—10:45 p. m.—Popular music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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7 COMEDIES IN ONE BIG SHOW
OPEN TOMORROW NOVEMBER 22ND
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SONS OF DESERT (Laurel & Hardy)
If it's laughter you're after—go LAFFMOVIE

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HURRY! LAST 2 DAYS!
Charles BOYER • Irene DUNNE
"TOGETHER AGAIN"
plus
"STRANGE AFFAIR"
ALLYN JOSLYN EVELYN KEYES
Starting THURSDAY
The Stars of "Mrs. Miniver"
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
IN M-G-M'S
"Mrs. Parkington"
EDWARD ARNOLD • AGNES MOOREHEAD
CECIL KELLAWAY
plus
Latest PETE SMITH JOHN NESBITT NEWS

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK
JUNE DICK HAVER • HAYMES
IRISH EYES ARE SMILING
IN TECHNICOLOR
JEANNE CRAIN in "IN THE MEANTIME, DARLING"
• STARTS THURSDAY •
CARY GRANT
ETHEL BARRYMORE
BARRY FITZGERALD
"NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"
Co-hit "GIRL RUSH" Frances Langford

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
Plus "SERGEANT MIKE"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
Gail RUSSELL • Diana LYNN
'Our Hearts Were Young & Gay'
plus: "THE NATIONAL BARN DANCE"

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DOROTHY LAMOUR EDDIE BRACKEN ERIC LINDEN
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STORM OVER LISBON

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COLONIAL • TONIGHT AT 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents A NEW MUSICAL
Sing Out, Sweet Land!
By WALTER KERR
with ALFRED DRAKE
Evenings: $1.20 to $4.20 (Tax Inc.) Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.00

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MASK OF DIMITRIOS
Thurs.: "IMPATIENT YEARS"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE AIR CONDITIONED BEACON ST.
Deanna Durbin Gene Kelly
Christmas Holiday
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE FOR WEEK BEGIN. DEC. 11
OLSEN & JOHNSON IN "LAFFING ROOM ONLY"
STAGED BY JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

WILBUR — Last 7 Times — Evs. 8:30 — Mat. Thurs. 3 P. M.
FREDRIC MARCH
A Bell for Adano
by Paul Osborn
Based on John Hersey's Best Selling Novel
with MARGO

PLYMOUTH EVES. 8:30 MAT. THURS. AT 3 P. M.
JOHN GOLDEN presents (PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
LAUGHING WATER
By PHOEBE and HENRY EPHRON
with a Distinguished Cast of 45 including
Evelyn Varden, Ann Andrews, Harry Bannister, Leon Janney, Paula Trueman

WILBUR 2 WKS. BEG. Mon., Nov. 27 SEATS TOM'W
JOSEPH M. HYMAN & BERNARD HART present
Dear Ruth
A New Comedy by NORMAN KRASNA
Directed by MOSS HART
EVES.: $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. MATS. WED. AND SAT.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. (Tax Incl.)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"3 Years, 3 Stars, 3 Cheers"—Winchell
ANGEL STREET
CECIL HUMPHREYS • VIOLA KEATS • BRENT SARGENT
Staged by Shepard Traube
BIJOU THEA., West 45th St.
3rd Year
Evgs. Incl. Sun., 8:40 Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Lyrics
CELESTE HOLM • MARGARET DOUGLAS • JOAN McCRACKEN • DAVID BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON • MABEL TALIAFERRO • MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax incl. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
Evgs. 8:40-$1.20 to 4.20 tax incl. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Evgs. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders:
CENTUR THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
From Kathryn Forbes' 'Mama's Bank Account'
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evs. 8:35 Sharp. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35 Sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN • OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 West of 8th Avenue
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & HYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PL. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:10. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:10.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE • HARRY STOCKWELL • JOSEPH BULOFF • EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:40. $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40
SEATS SELLING 12 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thanksgiving Day & Sat. 2:30.

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER • DENNIS KING • DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

June HAVER • Dick HAYMES • Monty WOOLLEY
'IRISH EYES ARE SMILING'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor!
PLUS ON STAGE—RAY BOLGER • GRACIE BARRIE
WALTER NILSSON • CARR BROTHERS
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

"Superlatively produced, tremendous realism . . . powerful."—N. Y. Times
ARTKINO Presents
The Rainbow
Sam'd STANLEY 4th Wk. 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st ST.
"A Prize Film!"—PM

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edw. Arnold-Agnes Moorehead-C. Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theatre Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3, Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Laughing Water," by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Evelyn Varden, Ann Andrews, Harry Bannister, Leon Janney, Paula Trueman. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3. Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano." By Paul Osborn. Starring Fredric March, Margo. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3, Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—Youth Symphony Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "The Mask of Dimitrios," Sidney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "National Barn Dance," Jean Heather, Robert Benchley, Charles Quigley. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes Are Smiling," June Haver, Dick Haymes. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "In the Meantime, Darling," Jeanne Crain. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.
Kenmore—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 2:55, 6:23, 9:51. "Man From Down Under," 1, 4:28, 7:56.
Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, Clifton Webb. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sergeant Mike," Terry Perrin, Jeanne Bates. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Modern—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:10, 9.
Orpheum—"Strange Affair," Allyn Joslyn, Evelyn Keyes. 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. "Together Again," Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 7, 10:15.
Paramount—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. "National Barn Dance," Jean Heather, Robert Benchley. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.
RKO-Boston—"Tall in the Saddle," John Wayne, Ella Raines. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:15, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:10, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10.
Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano." By Paul Osborn. Starring Fredric March, Margo. 8:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3, Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Going My Way." 2, 5:40, 8:20. Allston: "Step Lively." "Allergic to Love." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Greenwich Village." "Ladies in Washington." Regent: "Tampico." "Identity Terrible."
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Brother Rat." "They Made Me a Criminal." 1:30, 7:30. Braintree: "Braintree." "Double Indemnity." "Take It or Leave It." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Dragon Seed." 2, 5:40, 9:20. "She's a Soldier, Too." Coolidge Corner: "The Climax." "Babes on Seame Street."
Cleveland Circle: "Casanova Brown." "Princess O'Rourke." "Hi, Buddy." 7:15.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Suspicion." "Nothing But the Truth." 1:45, 8. Harvard: "Step Lively." "The Last Ride." 2, 8. University: "Rainbow Island." 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Storm Over Lisbon." 1:10, 4:45, 8:05.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dead End." "Kid From Spain." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Step Lively." "Crime by Night."
MALDEN—Granada: "Seventh Cross." 2:42, 5:53, 9:12. "Meet Miss Bobby Sicks." 1:30, 4:41, 8.
Mystic: "Tiger Shark." 1:52, 7:52. "Brother Rat." 3:16, 9:21.
Maplewood: "I Love a Soldier." 1:04, 9:04. "Louisiana Hayride." 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Youth Runs Wild." 2, 7, 9:55. "Rainbow Island." 3:10, 8:20.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Meet the People." "Black Magic."
Fellsway: "Secret Command." "Louisiana Hayride."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Dragon Seed." Selected Shorts.
NATICK—Colonial: "Impatient Years." "Pure Strain Venus." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."
NEWTON—Paramount: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."
Strand: "Youth Runs Wild." "The Imposter."
Alhambra: "They Made Me a Criminal." "Mainstower."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Between Two Worlds." "Take It, Big."
Strand: "Heavenly Body." "Trocadero."
Capitol and Ball Square: "Casanova Brown." "Falcon in Mexico."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Double Indemnity." "Stars on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Jennifer Jones." "Since You Went Away."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "And the Angels Sing." "Tampico."
Coolidge: "The Seventh Cross." "Take It, Big."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Christmas Holiday." "Hat Check Honey."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	Claude H. Wiekard: talk	"Smoothies": trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	Co-ed. Farmers' Union	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Air Express; "Lullaby"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	Newscast	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl: talk	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	United War Fund	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch
4:45	"Follies": Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time: Cowboy songs
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	
5:45	Inside MGM: int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	F. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War"	The King's Men	Sports Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky": sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Fam's composers' music	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Connee Boswell, songs
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Claude Hopkins' Orch.	News service
7:30	American Melody Hour	Musical program	"Everything for the Boys"	"Confidentially Yours"	America Sings
7:45	Soloists	Musical program	D. Harkness, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	National War Fund
8:00	"Big Town": drama	Clifford Prevost, news	Ginny Simms, Edgar "Cookie" Fairchild's Or	Frank Sinatra; news	News service
8:15	"Big Town": drama	"Lum & Abner": sketch		Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Theater: "Bachelor Mother"; News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	"The Roy Rogers Show": Western musical series	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk		The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15		The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour
9:30	"My Best": Armond Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dance Orch.; Deceptions	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air: "What's Holding Back Production?"	The Music Hour
9:45	World in 80 Days		"Fibber McGee & Molly"		Bruins-Montreal Canadiens
10:00	"Service to the Front": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	The Bob Hope Show;	India's Freedom"	diens hockey game
10:15		George Hicks, Report	Kay Kyser, guest	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game
10:30	Arthur Vandenberg	"Let Yourself Go": Milton Berle, mc; guests	Hildegarde; Harry Sosnick's Orch; guests	Musical Roundup	News service
10:45	"Behind Scenes"			Music; Weather	Johnny Messner's Orch
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bunn Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30	War Bond Show; drama, speakers	Fisherman's Time	Music You Want	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Musical Moments; News	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, News	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Melodie Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup;	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie, News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Novatones	News commentator;	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Around the World; News	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"School of the Air":	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Waltime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical tattety	Rourke St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Amanda": sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's"	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody" with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse": sk	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Bohrens' Musical program	Sidney Moseley, news	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister": sk	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers		Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Luncheon With Salvy	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, pno.	American Women's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	Cedric Foster, news	Words and Music
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children": sk	Yankee Kitchen	Les Brown's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Xavier Cugat's

Colonial War Loans Had Risks, Yet Early Patriots Lent Freely

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Sixth War Loan is under way, and everybody knows by now that United States War Bonds are a safe investment. When the country was new, however, the purchase of War Bonds incurred a certain amount of risk. Yet there were those who cared enough to lend all they had.

A little book that proves it is entitled "Honor Roll of Massachusetts Patriots 1777-1779." Descendants of those listed are automatically entitled to membership in the D. A. R. Some families among the list of War Bond purchasers in Revolutionary days are, as families are today, represented to the fourth generation. Some persons in the Massachusetts list bought bonds totaling one hundred thousand dollars. In one day one woman deposited $23,000.

Early Loans Had Risks

The Continental Congress, being an emergency body, with no power to collect taxes by force, called for loans to be placed through offices set up in the individual states. The lenders received indented certificates. At the beginning of the war the colonies had neither ammunition nor funds with which to finance war. In October, 1776, Congress opened the loan offices in several states and also authorized a lottery.

It was agreed to borrow $5,000,000 at the rate of four per cent interest. The commissioners were paid one eighth of one per cent on the accounts they received. The notes or bonds were to be repaid within three years. Finding the interest rate too low, the interest on subsequent issues was six per cent.

A. H. Wilson, on the staff of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, has, in his collection of Revolutionary documents, several of the certificates, or bond equivalents, issued by the "State of Massachusetts Bay," and, later, by the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Consideration of Inflation

They show consideration of possible inflation, and one of them, dated Jan. 1, 1780, insures the lender against loss by changing currency. It reads:

In behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay, I the subscriber do hereby promise and oblige Myself and Successors in the Office of Treasurer of said State; to payy unto Daniel Carr or to his Order, the Sum of Four hundred Eleven pounds 15/1— on or before the First day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty five with interest at Six per Cent, per Annum: Both Principal and Interest to be paid in the then current Money of said State, in a greater or less Sum, according as Five Bushels of Corn, Sixty-eight Pounds and four-seventh Parts of a Pound of Beef, Ten Pounds of Sheeps wool, and Sixteen Pounds of sole leather shall then cost, more or less than One Hundred and Thirty Pounds current Money, at the then current Prices of said Articles—This sum being Thirty Two Times and an Half what the same Quantities of the same Articles would cost at the Prices affixed to them in a Law of this State made in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, intitled, "An Act to prevent Monopoly and Oppression." The current Prices of said Articles, and the consequent Value of every Pound of the sum herein promised, to be determined agreeable to a Law of this State, intitled, "An Act to provide for the Security and Payment of the Balances that may appear to be due by Virtue of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the Sixth of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, to this State's quota of the Continental Army, agreeable to the Recommendation of Congress, and for Supplying the Treasury with a Sum of Money for that purpose."

One of the two "Committee" signatures on the certificate is that of William Dawes, "warner" of the eighteenth of April, 1775.

Attractive Printing

According to the "Act and Resolves" of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, the certificates issued by the State were to be "printed on good paper, and a suitable border round the same." The materials of the Colony printers were limited. The certificates printed in England had beautifully designed borders. One which was printed in Boston in 1777 is decorated with a border made up of signs of the zodiac, tombstone cherubs, algebra symbols and various other motifs.

The middle initial had not become fashionable when those early patriots bought bonds. At least only one Christian name appears for each subscriber listed on the Massachusetts "honor roll." As Bell Merrill Draper says in her preface, dated June 16, 1899, "if ever a person 'rendered material aid,' surely those did who loaned money to the Government in the early days, when its fate was still uncertain."

Just Take a Peek—They're All Sold

Associated Press

A Worcester Market Piled High With Thanksgiving Turkeys

Reports that the Boston truck drivers' strike has diverted loads of turkeys to outlying cities in Massachusetts and New England seem to be borne out by this display in a Worcester, Mass., market, where clerk Nicholas E. Argento is shown with the big pile of birds. However, in this case, all the birds had been ordered and sold some days ago to the market's customers. Fact is, some stores will have fairly good supplies of Thanksgiving food items—though scarce on turkeys—while others, especially those dependent upon Boston outlets, will run short on various supplies, necessitating considerable shopping around by householders. No one will go hungry, however, because of the strike.

War Fund Needs $300 a Minute To Reach Goal of $7,650,000

Greater Boston's United War Fund had surmounted the $7,000,000 mark today, but within the final 30 hours of the campaign it became necessary to raise $619,000 if the goal of $7,650,000 is to be topped by tomorrow midnight. A final report supper will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Statler.

General Chairman Henry A. Laughlin, making a renewed appeal for contributions, pointed out that more than $300 a minute from now on must be raised by the 30,000 volunteer workers canvassing the city.

"Six hundred and ten thousand dollars is a long way to go," he said, "but we can still get over the top if we continue our hard work. It is still possible for us to reach and pass our goal, but it will take the best effort of all."

Red Feather Award-of-the-day was made to three 13-year-old members of the Boys Clubs of Boston, who today delivered personally three canvas bags full of small coins. The bags held pennies, nickles and dimes contributed by boys from neighborhoods where extra money is hard to find.

The boys were William McCallum, boy mayor of the Roxbury Boy's Club; Joseph Ryan, mayor of the club in South Boston; and Joseph Robinson, acting mayor of the Charlestown Club.

The gifts the boys brought exceeded those of last year from the same clubs by a substantial margin. Each boy was given a Red Feather by Mrs. F. C. Morgan, volunteer secretary of the Districts Division.

Subscriptions of $500 and more, acknowledged today by Fund headquarters, included the following:

Individuals

$2,800—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Gryzmish.
$2,250—Elias M. Loew.
$2,000—Mrs. Fannie Hall Fegan.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wechsler.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bentley
$1,500—Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Myerson
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. F. Frank Vorenberg.
$1,100—Arthur O'Keeffe.
$750—A. Winsor Weld.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. James Nowell.

Companies and Employees

$7,000—A. Shapiro, Inc.
$6,500—Consolidated National Shoe Company.
$4,250—A. Sandler Co.
$4,000—Security Mills, Inc.
$3,700—Standard Grocery Co.
$3,500—Kessler Shoe Co.
$3,139—Converse Rubber Co. employees.
$3,004—New England Deaconess Hospital employees.
$2,750—Albert K. Goldman Co.
$2,600—Elm Farm Foods Co., Inc.
$2,169—Peter Bent Brigham Hospital employees.
$2,125—Samuel Heller Leather Co., Inc.
$2,102—Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $5,390).
$1,500—Alles Fishes, Inc.; Green Textile Association, Inc.; John T. Lodge & Co., Inc.
$1,119—Registrants of the Household Nursing Association.
$1,109—New England Home for Little Wanderers employees.
$1,100—Charles Gilman & Sons, Inc.
$1,014—Daniels Printing Co. and employees.
$1,000—Banner Sportswear Co.; Globe Knitting Mills, Inc.; First National Bank of Malden; Malden Trust Company.
$851—Blanchard/Machine Co. employees; Harvard Trust Co. employees.
$816—Robert Breck Brigham Hospital employees.
$650—Hy-Hrade Clothing Co.
$628—Simonds Saw and Steel Co. and employees.
$611—La Touraine Coffee Co. and employees.
$584—Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America employees.
$575—Furman & Co.
$550—A. L. Smith Iron Co.
$526—Henriett Shoe Co. and employees.
$507—Reid, Murdock & Co. and employees.
$500—Standard Brands, Inc. (Chase & Sanborn division).

A. F. L. Group Defendant In C. I. O. Action

Richard B. O'Keefe, President of Local 21 of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organization, brought action for contempt in the Essex Superior Court today against the local union of the United Leather Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

Centered in the Salem-Peabody-Danvers leather district, this move is an outgrowth of past serious labor difficulties in the important leather manufacturing area.

Mr. O'Keefe charged that the rival A. F. of L. union had failed to turn over to the C. I. O. union $17,500 in War Bonds, $1,000 in cash, several union books and a complete card index, as ordered by Judge Goldberg on Oct. 27 last.

The A. F. of L. group was therefore charged with contempt for violation of a court decree.

This quarrel between rival leather unions rose out of a division within the original C. I. O. union in the area. Several years ago part of the union split off, became an independent union, and then got into a strike which finally resulted in the Army's seizure of 13 tanneries.

The original C. I. O. unit subsequently went to court and obtained a judgment from Judge Goldberg restoring various properties to it on the ground that it was the collective bargaining agency and had the legal rights.

Later the independent group went into the American Federation of Labor Leather Workers Union and now the two competing outfits have another contest, this time in the shape of an election among the workers involved. Both unions have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to hold elections, and the Boston Regional Office of the board will hold a hearing next Monday.

The C. I. O. union is asking that the elections be held on an area-wide basis in the 74 plants with which it has contracts. The A. F. of L. wants the election to be held factory by factory.

Nazi Air Corps Man Again on the Loose

Heinz Jacob, 23, the German Air Corps man who was captured last April by F. B. I. agents on Boston Common as he waited for an American girl with whom he had a date, was reported at large again today, having escaped a second time from the Prisoner of War Stockade at Fort Devens.

The man is a mechanic. He is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 145 pounds, and speaks German, French, and English.

N. E. War Workers Are Urged To Speed Up Their Production

War Activities of New England

New England war workers are urged to "stay on the job and strive for 'superproduction,'" in a statement from Col. H. B. Sheets, chief of the Boston Ordnance District today. Because of the shortage of heavy ammunition, it has become necessary to ration it in the European area, according to the Boston ordnance officer.

"While ammunition plants in this area are meeting scheduled production," he said, "there is need for 'superproduction' because of the increased tempo of the war both in the European and Asiatic theaters which has resulted in increased use of heavy artillery and artillery ammunition above what was originally anticipated."

Coast Guard

High school seniors who wish to enlist in the Coast Guard and who are 17 years old may join the service and be placed upon inactive duty until Feb. 1, 1945 under new regulations announced by the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard today.

Explaining this action, the Coast Guard says, "This plan has been adopted to enable young men to obtain their High School diplomas before being called to active duty."

Wins Air Medal

Flying the "dangerous and difficult" India-China air route, First Lieut. Roger P. Larivee of Boston has won the Air Medal according to a recent field dispatch from the Air Transport Command Base in India.

Covering the period from Feb. 6 to April 14, 1944, Lieutenant Larivee completed 150 hours of operational flight. The citation, states in part:

"Flying at night as well as by day, at high altitudes over impassable, mountainous terrain through areas characterized by extremely treacherous weather conditions necessitating long periods of operation on instruments . . . requiring courageous and superior performance of his duties to overcome . . . he accomplished his mission with distinction. . . ."

Promotion of Arthur F. Reagan of Natick, former assistant postmaster, to the rank of Major at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation is announced in a recent dispatch from the California P. O. E.

Major Reagan is executive officer of the Army Post Office Branch of the port handling millions of letters and packages moving to and from the fighting men in the Pacific theaters of operations. This branch post office recently received a commendation from Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, port commander for the efficient handling of 12,000,000 Christmas packages received during the Christmas package mailing period.

U. S. O.-Bay State Club

Second anniversary of the USO-Bay State Club on Boston Common will be observed tomorrow. Highlight of the afternoon will be the first public appearance of Mayor Tobin at the clubhouse since his vacation in the South.

Tonight Spars and their guests from the Navy and Coast Guard will hold a birthday party at Constitution Base under the sponsorship of the J. W. B. Army and Navy Committee, affiliate of the Greater Boston USO.

Strayer Plan Study Urged On Club Heads

Women's Activities

A letter calling upon Greater Boston clubwomen to make a study of the complete Strayer report has just been sent to 75 presidents of organizations affiliated with the Boston City Federation. Signed by their President, Mrs. Dorothy Kraus, it urges them not to let this survey, like others, fall into oblivion for lack of public support.

"We are asking you," writes Mrs. Kraus, "as head of a community women's group to appoint a liaison person with two or three others to study each section and make a majority and minority report to the complete survey."

Stating that the Executive Board of the Federation feels that a well-administered public school system is the basis of a democracy, the letter goes on to say:

"The Strayer survey . . . shows the need for many drastic changes. Dr. Strayer has conducted like surveys in 80 large cities; his reputation is unassailable and as citizens whose taxes meet the needs of our school system, we accept these findings as factual.

"Boston has had surveys of the school system before, which, for lack of public support, have accomplished little more than nothing. We must not let this happen again."

It adds that the Education Committee of the Federation has accepted the study of this survey as one of the committee projects this year.

Morning of Diversion

Dr. Loring Holmes Dodd, Professor of English and Curator of Art at Clark University, will be the guest speaker at the second Morning of Diversion tomorrow at 11 o'clock at New England Mutual Hall. Under the title "Aisle Seats, Please," he will discuss current plays and dramatic expression in general. Besides attending the theater with keen interest, Dr. Dodd has coached the plays at Clark for 10 years, been president of the Players Club in Worcester, and director for 22 years of the Fine Arts lectures and entertainments.

Newtonville Juniors

Newtonville Juniors are to hear a talk on "Personalities Behind the News" by Mrs. George Van Gorder at their regular meeting at the Women's Clubhouse this evening. Miss Barbara Davis, chairman of the Junior Club's Volunteer Committee, will report on Red Cross and other work being done by members.

Every Thursday evening for several weeks now, 10 or 15 of them have been giving the Newton Rationing Board a clerical hand that is much appreciated by that understaffed agency at the City Hall. The girls type and file and even take batches of envelopes home to address. Miss Constance Lindberg is President of the Club.

Better Physical Plant Reported Chief Need at Vermont Prison

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 21—A comprehensive report on the State prison at Windsor, released this week by Gov. William H. Wills, shows, in summary, that although progress has been made during recent years in modern penal procedure, improvements in physical plant and methods will be necessary before Vermont can attain best results in the rehabilitation of its criminal wards.

The survey, made by Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association, nationally known experts in penology, does, however, give a "clean bill" to the prison administration, which it indicates is performing an adequate task in view of the handicaps of limited personnel and plant facilities.

Making public the report, Governor Wills said the survey was begun last May and was instituted in line with his policy of giving Vermonters full information about the various departments of their government.

Among the conclusions reached by Mr. McCormick are:

The institution shows considerable improvement over the situation when it was last surveyed by the Osborne Association in 1936;

Questionable practices allegedly in vogue then have been abolished;

The present warden, W. F. McGovern, seems capable and forward-looking, has had excellent training in the Federal Prison System, and has installed various methods which make the administration of the institution more efficient and businesslike;

Discipline in general seems sensible and not oversevere, but that punishment by isolation on bread and water diet is now prescribed in some cases for questionably long periods.

The institution, in common with all others, is suffering seriously from personnel shortages and rapid turnover resulting from war conditions.

The decrease in the prison population incident to the war has only temporarily alleviated the serious condition of idleness from which the institution suffered before the war, and steps should be taken now to meet the inevitable future problem of idleness.

The present administration is meeting its problems as well as limitations of personnel and facilities permit, but cannot comply with accepted standards of classification and segregation of prisoners in the present prison.

Vermont should plan to establish a modern institution for adult male offenders as part of its post-war construction plan.

In addition to this summarization, Mr. McCormick wrote:

"The test of the institution's administration and of Vermont's desire and ability to meet its penal and correctional problem will come after the war, when we must expect substantial increases in prison populations, but will be able to obtain from among demobilized veterans personnel who have had excellent experience in handling men and have received other training of great value to institutional work.

"If Vermont meets its responsibility toward its institutional problems with traditional forthrightness and common sense, it can make marked progress even within the walls of its present prison at Windsor, and can eventually have, on a more suitable site, a new institution which embodies the best ideas in modern penology."

Weeks School Resignation

The resignation of George E. Carpenter, superintendent of the Weeks Industrial School at Vergennes, came almost simultaneously this week with the report of Gov. William H. Wills' School Advisory Board recommending sweeping changes in correctional methods. "What is needed more than anything else in the Weeks School," the Board's report said, "is a change of viewpoint."

Superintendent Carpenter's resignation, effective as of Dec. 1, was accepted by Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare. James C. Foster, present Assistant Superintendent, was named Acting Superintendent as of the same date.

Recommendations of the Advisory Board to the General Assembly are:

That the school be a boys' school only and care of the girls be provided for elsewhere; that no one in the Weeks School be allowed to teach subjects that are commonly taught in the public schools of Vermont unless they are qualified to teach in the State's public schools; that a superintendent of institutions be provided for in the Department of Public Welfare; that parole officers at the Weeks School be discontinued; that the present Advisory Prison Parole Board act as parole board for the Weeks School with the same rights and duties as at Windsor prison."

The Advisory Board further proposed that children 14 or under who are convicted in court be considered "neglected children" and be committed to the Department of Public Welfare which might place them either in the Weeks School or in foster homes; that the commissioner insist that the training program begun by the Board be carried out, developed and improved; that the commissioner insist that the chief emphasis at the School be placed on students rather than on the plant, farm, staff or production; that the expense of equipping the craft shop and provision for books, magazines, educational and recreational material be included in the budget presented to the Legislature.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Escaped Germans Caught

HOULTON, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war who escaped from a lumbering camp near here last night were captured within six hours in nearby woods, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today.

Red Feathers for Boy 'Mayors'

Boys Clubs of Boston Give Pennies to War Fund

Left to right, Joseph Ryan of South Boston, William McCallum of Roxbury, and Joseph Robinson of Charlestown, all "Mayors" of their respective Boys' Clubs, today brought to Greater Boston United War Fund headquarters three bags of pennies, nickels, and dimes to swell the total of the fund. Mrs. F. C. Morgan of Reading, volunteer districts division secretary, accepted the gifts and gave each boy a special Red Feather in recognition of what they and their friends had done. The Boys' Clubs of Boston are among the beneficiaries of the United War Fund.

Business Houses To Donate Paper

A pre-winter collection of waste paper from all downtown commercial establishments is scheduled for tomorrow, according to the Boston Salvage Committee which is urging that employees be detailed to make a thorough search of all office premises.

Banks, government and office buildings and stores will be canvassed by the city waste paper collectors in an effort to effect a large-scale cleanup of paper before winter makes the collection process difficult.

Paper and paper board products should be firmly tied in bundles and placed on the curb Wednesday morning for collection, according to George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Chairman.

"It is most essential and absolutely necessary in the interests of the war effort," Mr. Hyland said, "to salvage every scrap of waste paper and send it to the paper mills."

Bad weather hampered last week's collections so much that the city was unable to exceed the record paper collection made in October.

The business area to be covered tomorrow stretches from Atlantic Avenue to Dartmouth Street and from Broadway, Arlington and Stuart Streets to Mt. Vernon, Cambridge, Court and State Streets.

At the State House, City Hall and the Court House, and in other public buildings, employees were busy yesterday and today bundling up old records and cleaning out old files.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday

Wrestling: Mechanics Building, 8:15 p. m.
Hockey: Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. Bruins vs. Canadiens.
Dances With Orchestra: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's. Buddies Club, Everett, Kope's. Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.
Dance Instruction: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union (Enlisted men), 8:30 p. m.
Square Dancing: Temple Place Club, 7:30 p. m.
Officers' Dance: Copley Square Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 8:30 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m.
Sketching: Esplanade Service Club by Mrs. Legere, 8 p. m.
"Romeo and Juliet in Burlesques": Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Entertainment.

GIVE

NOW

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!

Greater Boston United War Fund

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

French Army Takes Belfort, Begins Attack on Mulhouse

Continued from Page 1

German stand in the Vosges Mountains.

The swift-paced French perhaps had already entered Mulhouse, an industrial city of 97,000, in exploitation of their Belfort breakthrough. This push was undermining German positions for 100 miles to the north.

Both the American Seventh and Third Armies were beating eastward toward Strasbourg and Saarbrücken, meeting weakening rearguard resistance from Germans apparently retreating to the Rhine.

The 44th Division of the Seventh Army captured Sarrebourg—70 miles northwest of Mulhouse—and mechanized patrols were stabbing onward toward Strasbourg 30 miles beyond.

Third Army forces fought within 18 miles of Saarbrücken in the industrially rich Saar basin. Still farther north, tanks of the Third Army had driven three miles into Germany.

At the north end of the front, beyond Aachen, American and British armies had cut through strong German opposition to within some three miles of the Roer River, the last natural defense barrier short of the Rhine near Cologne.

British troops in southeastern Holland were eliminating the Nazis from the west banks of the Maas River before Venlo, a gate to the Ruhr.

In the battle area east and northeast of Aachen, the American First and Ninth Armies and the British Second Army pushed their lines slowly toward Cologne—approximately 26 miles beyond the American vanguards—and the Rhine against increasingly furious German resistance marked by tank-led counterattacks which slowed but failed to stop the Allied drive to crack the Reich's strongest defenses.

The Germans threw 20 to 30 tanks against American Ninth Army units at Schleiden, seven miles southeast of captured Geilenkirchen, but Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's men repulsed this blow and advanced a mile and a half northeast capturing Aldenhoven on the road to Jülich, three miles away. Jülich is a bastion on the Roer River, a strong natural defense barrier before the Rhine.

Five fortress groups at Metz continued firing after the German commander within the enemy-held northern portion of the French fortress city ignored an ultimatum to surrender.

A two-mile advance on the American Third Army wing east of Metz carried Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s men to points eight to 12 miles below the Saar frontier. Third Army troops entered the old Maginot defenses north of Faulquemont, 20 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, and took Lelling, 9½ miles from the Saar border.

Dieuze, 30 miles southeast of Metz, was captured.

Air Over Japan:

Kyushu Battered By Superforts

"A large task force" of B-29 superfortress bombers hit the island of Kyushu in Japan's homeland.

Flying from China, the big planes dropped explosives against industrial targets, said an announcement by Gen. H. H. Arnold.

Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese home islands. On it is Omura, a big aircraft center. Omura was among the spots hit Nov. 11 when the Superfortresses completed their seventh mission in 27 days.

General Arnold as Commanding General of the 20th Air Force, announced that the mission was carried out from China bases by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 20th Bomber Command.

Tokio Radio reported 70 or 80 American Superforts struck in two waves at Nagasaki and Omura areas of western Kyushu.

The radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted Japanese interceptors engaged the B-29s in "fierce air duels that raged from 9:45 a. m. to 11 11 a. m. (Tokyo time). Broadcasters asserted eight Superforts were shot down and another damaged.

Philippines:

Typhoon Bogs Leyte Battle

Their attack bogged down for two days by a cold tropical downpour, the United States 7th Infantry Division began inching forward again on both sides of the south Leyte main mountain range, where Japanese resistance was mounting hourly.

Early in the Leyte campaign the 7th crossed to the west coast of the island and pushed north toward the Japanese supply base at Ormoc, which other American divisions were approaching from the north and east.

Hub-deep mud on roads leading to the front hampered supply lines. Fighting on the foothills was so heavy the Americans often had to crawl to assault Japanese defenses.

Supplies were moved forward by trucks as far as they could go through lakes of mud. Then they were taken by Weasels—amphibious vehicles—to the foothills, where Filipinos and soldiers packed them by foot across two 150-foot canyons to reach forward elements.

China:

Chinese Troops Inside Bhamo

Chinese troops are fighting inside Bhamo, strongest remaining Japanese base in North Burma, and have recaptured the Burma Road town of Mangshih, 62 miles inside China from the Burma border, the Chinese High Command announced.

Against these Allied victories, the High Command acknowledged indirectly that two great Japanese forces aggregating probably 250,000 troops that are invading Kwangsi Province from the east and north had completed a junction west of Liuchow, severing China and completing an unbroken link all the way from Manchuria to Hong Kong.

The Tokyo Radio declared that the United States Air Force in China had destroyed and abandoned its air field at Nanning (Yungning), about 100 miles south-southwest of the point where the Japanese junction appeared to have been effected. The unconfirmed Japanese report said the Nanning field was "the sole enemy air base in South China."

Arrivals in Chungking reported that all routes leading from the danger zone in Kwangsi Province were choked with refugees. It was conservatively estimated that a total of 70,000,000 Chinese had fled their homes since the war with Japan began in 1937.

Italy:

British Capture Nazi Outpost

Behind strong artillery, British Eighth Army troops have captured strongly defended sugar factory buildings at Zuccherificio, Italy, two miles south of Ravenna on the Adriatic, Allied headquarters announced.

The buildings had been used as a German observation post. A number of prisoners were taken.

West of Forli on the highway to Bologna, other British troops captured several localities in local gains.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Push in North Reported by Berlin

Russian troops have fought their way into the outskirts of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth largest city, as Berlin announced that the Red Army had opened its grand winter offensive in the frozen north with attacks on 300,000 Germans pocketed in Western Latvia.

Moscow did not confirm the German announcement.

But Berlin said the Russians—estimated to have a reservoir of 500,000 to 1,000,000 troops in Latvia, had hurled huge infantry, tank, plane, and artillery forces against the Germans on a 30-mile front near Liepaja, one of the two Baltic escape ports left to the enemy.

In the fighting which Berlin said was entering its third day, the Russians were admitted to have ripped holes in Axis lines, but the Germans claimed these were sealed off in counterattacks.

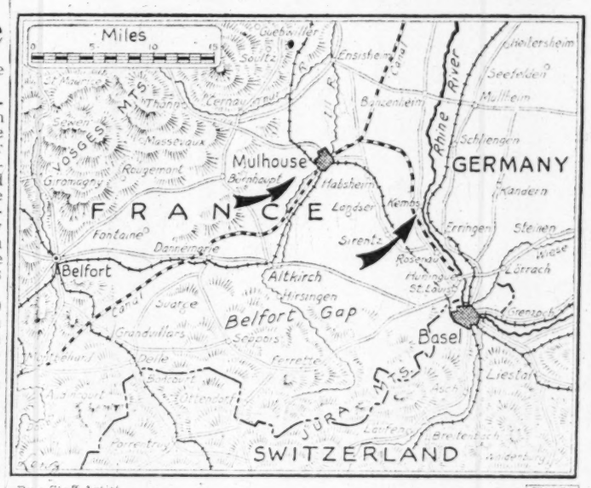
A Soviet communique told of a "reconnaissance in force" southwest of Jelgava, which is 97 miles east of Liepaja, and said Russian troops dislodged the Germans from some positions after a hand-to-hand fight.

The air arm of the Baltic Fleet also was reported to have sunk a German supply ship of 6,000 tons, 2 escort vessels, and 2 landing barges, presumably off the Latvian coast, but this was the extent of Russian references to the Latvian front.

In Hungary, the upper wing of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army cut the eastern and western German escape roads out of Miskolc, 35 miles northeast of besieged Budapest, and plunged into the southern outskirts with the seizure of Csaba and Szirma, less than one and two miles, respectively, south and southeast of the strategic city.

The highway to imperilled Eger, 22 miles southwest of Miskolc, was cut with the capture of Diosgyor three miles west of Miskolc, putting one Red Army column within 20 miles of the former Slovakian frontier.

Western Front Bends Under Allied Pressure



By a Staff Artist

French Advance to Rhine

Close-up of the historic Belfort Gap shows the French First Army on the west bank of the Rhine and almost to the German-held stronghold of Mulhouse. Main points of advance shown by arrows.

By a Staff Artist

Eisenhower Turns On Heat

Main points of pressure by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces against German armies holding the Rhine are shown by arrows. Black line gives approximate position of battle front.

Captured Germans Equal 69 Divisions

By the Associated Press

Allied armies on the Western Front have captured at least 691,989 prisoners since D-Day, the equivalent of 69 German divisions as presently constituted. About two thirds, or 424,124, were caged by the four American armies.

Latest announced results showed today:

U. S. First Army, 260,138.
U. S. Third Army, 117,400.
U. S. Seventh Army, 50,916.
U. S. Ninth Army, 55,670.
French First Army, 57,939.
British Second Army, 94,794.
Canadian First Army, 95,132
French Forces of Interior with British and Canadian armies, 691,989.

Air Over Europe:

American Planes Hit Oil Plants

More than 2,350 American planes, 1,250 of them heavy bombers, attacked oil plants in Central Germany with upwards of 4,000 tons of explosives.

An 8th Air Force spokesman said the score of the battles over Homburg, Harburg and Merseburg might approach the 208 destroyed on Nov. 2. Then, as now, the Germans came up to defend the huge Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg, 100 miles southwest of Berlin.

The mighty fleet was well-guarded and it struck in fine weather even as General Eisenhower promised Germany constant remorseless bombardment from the air.

The 1,000 fighter craft made up the most powerful escort ever dispatched with the bombers and most of them flew from British bases, the 8th Air Force announcement said.

Heavy Lancaster bombers of the RAF during the afternoon smashed a synthetic oil plant at Homberg in the Ruhr, 20 miles southwest of Kassel. Spitfires and Mustangs flew as escorts.

First reports of the American attacks showed 21 Nazis felled by a single 8th Air Force unit.

Yugoslavia:

Durazzo Taken By Partisans

Albanian Partisans who earlier liberated Tirana, the Capital, have taken the seaport of Durazzo, 20 miles to the west, the Free Yugoslav Telegraph Service said.

Cruelty to Norwegian Civilians Follows Usual German Pattern

Continued from Page 1

that the Lapps have been able to hide some herds away.

Of central and south Norway Prince Olaf painted a dark picture, a bad food situation, poor potato crop, and shortage of fish and meat. He paid tribute to the relief which the British and Swedes had organized.

These conditions are borne out by a number of letters of recent date which have described the situation in different parts of Norway. Outstanding among their contents are, however, not only the harshness of conditions but also the resoluteness with which the mass of Norwegians oppose the Germans and Quislings.

Arrests continue in north Norway, says one letter, but "the people are calm and self-contained. There is great bitterness everywhere against those who have sold themselves to the Germans. Prominent Quislings are moving south. What is remarkable is that it is the Germans who are depressed, not their prisoners. These latter are in high spirits, especially after the Allied victories about which they somehow mysteriously hear soon after they have happened."

Quislings Quarreling

In Narvik conditions are said to be incredible as streams of Norwegian refugees come from the north. Sugar and margarine have been unobtainable for some weeks except among German soldiers there who now number 3,000. In Tromsö there are 10,000 refugees as well as German soldiers in all sorts of uniforms, Finnish Soldiers, Russian prisoners of war, French workers, and Dutch seamen.

Meanwhile quarrelling among the Quislings in the north, especially in Tromsö continues. As for Major Quisling himself, like his master Hitler, he has been silent for some time, ever since the Russians entered northern Norway.

The Germans are increasing the Gestapo hold upon Oslo where 300 of them are reported to have recently arrived from Baltic States.

Developments in Norway are nowhere being more keenly followed than in Sweden. A glance at the map shows why, for Sweden has a common frontier with Norway all the way from the far north down to the extreme south. Sweden, it is reported, is much concerned to help prevent the threatened devastation of Norway which it is anticipated the Germans will attempt when forced to withdraw.

Obstacles to Swedish Aid

Much is heard in Stockholm about establishment of a Swedish volunteer army to help to this end. But since no part of Norway bordering on Sweden is yet liberated from the Germans any Swedish volunteer army would have to be assembled, equipped, and trained on Swedish territory, and would be compelled to launch its attacks first from there. This naturally implies definite active support from the Swedish Government.

At the moment it is doubted whether such aid will be forthcoming under these conditions. Experts doubt whether any volunteer aid from Sweden can be more than symbolical. It couldn't have any real military effect upon Norwegian liberation.

This will come from Allied forces, the Russians in the north and other Allies contributing by land, sea, and air along a coastline too exposed for the Germans effectively to resist, especially now that the battleship Tirpitz is among their last outstanding naval defenses destroyed.

That the destruction of the Tirpitz was final seems indicated in reports that a German expert has arrived at Tromsö to blast certain secret installations so that they do not fall into Allied hands.

Holland

Continued from Page 1

already have prepared the German alibi by declaring that the "flooding of parts of Holland was a military necessity, that salt water was used only in exceptional cases and that, at all events, Dutch civilians would be evacuated by the German authorities before blowing up the dams."

Flooding of the most thriving Dutch provinces, especially those of northern and southern Holland, will cause one of the worst disasters in modern history. Sea water will not only destroy rich agricultural parts, but big cities like Amsterdam and Rotterdam will be buried below the surface of the ocean. More than 4,000,000 persons will lose their homes and means of livelihood.

Communal Soup Kitchens

Living conditions in German-occupied Holland are steadily deteriorating. The food situation is also bad in the liberated parts of southern Holland.

In the cities, the poor are fed from communal soup kitchens and receive potato soup and bread. For those who are able to buy their provisions, the situation is serious, but not desperate.

Up to now, the Dutch have been on the top of the supply list in German-occupied Europe, receiving not less than 1,600 to 2,000 calories a day. As Holland is a big producer and exporter of food, especially of butter, cheese and other dairy products, the population was relatively well fed. Today, food distribution has gone down to 1,000 to 1,200 calories a day.

As the big cities in the north are cut off from the coal mines in the Allied-occupied part, the Dutch urban centers have no gas, no electricity, no heat. Communications are completely paralyzed partly by the lack of fuel and partly by the general strike of the railway employees.

Military events during the coming few weeks will determine the full extent of Holland's disaster. The Dutch will not soon forget their treatment at German hands, and will be eager to take part in any measures to prevent this dangerous neighbor from rising and from becoming again powerful.

Treason Quiz Runs Into Snag In Philippines

Continued from Page 1

which in many cases had little to do with treason charges.

One hearing went something like this:

Board: What charge has been brought against you?

Defendant: None at all.

Board: Why are you in jail?

Defendant: I don't know. I guess I'm the outt of a political fight which took place before the Japanese occupied Leyte.

Board: Do you want to be released from jail or would you prefer to enjoy protective custody of the Government?

Defendant: I would like to return to my wife and family.

Whether or not the Government has now chosen the proper method for the investigations by the board remains to be seen.

New Prosecuting Attorney

The new prosecuting attorney, Maj. Fidel Fernandez, is a short, fiery patriot who furnished the legal and administrative ideas for the 9th District guerrillas in Leyte. At first, following his profession under Japanese occupation, he later went over to the guerrillas when the Japanese dispatched him to urge guerrillas to surrender. He became Chief of Staff to the guerrilla leader, Col. Ruperto Kangleon, covering the switchover by claiming the guerrillas had kidnaped him.

Major Fernandez, who continues as Chief of Staff to Colonel Kangleon, who is now the provincial Governor, manifestly still represents the interest of the guerrillas who have been following a policy of questioning the loyalty of any Filipino who filled any civilian commission during the Japanese occupation.

Major Fernandez has a complete dossier on many of the suspected collaborators and at same time now has the power to subpoena mayors of provincial towns who will be impressed to furnish evidence and testimony.

Difficulties Cited

The chief problem in establishing an airtight case against suspected traitors continues to be the necessity under the Commonwealth penal code to find at least two witnesses to an overt act of treason and to disprove claims to coercion.

In the case of some defendants, there is no doubt in any one's thought that an actual state of collaboration existed, though it will be extremely difficult to pinpoint the prosecution on charges which deal only with the defendant's alleged mental attitude toward the Japanese.

A possible modus operandi for such instances, however, may be indicated in the intention to prosecute one high-ranking official on legal testimony that he fired his rifle at identified American bombers with raided Leyte just before the American invasion last month.

U. S. Keeps Hands Off

Although proof of disloyalty to the Commonwealth Government may also mean disloyalty to the United States Government, the latter is leaving the collaboration problem entirely in the hands of the Osmena Government.

The American Army command has avoided taking an official part in treason investigations beyond planting an American observer on the investigation board. The latter may, however, summon to the court-martial certain defendants who served in the Filipino and United States Army and whose disloyalty has been established by a civilian tribunal.

This attitude on the part of the United States provides further tangible evidence of its intention to let the liberation Government work out its own problems from the start, thereby establishing the groundwork for future independent administration.

Eisenhower Says Allies Will Press Relentlessly

Continued from Page 1

seriously. There is no Ruhr opposite the gallant Frenchmen there, only the Black Forest and tough country. Success there won't lead to decisive results, as would a victory in the northern sector of the West Front.

In extremely forthright language, the Supreme Commander summed up the situation in this wise:

"I want more supplies than we are getting and I think the soldier wants more than he is getting, both now and in the future.

"To get peace, we have got to fight like hell for it. Now let's do it."

Great Morale Victory

Yet the French have attained a great morale victory. The Nazi collapse at Belfort is definite confession of Wehrmacht overstretching and weakness. Despite Dr. Joseph Goebbels' diversionary ranting, the new succession of defeat after defeat for the German armies is not helping the Reich's home-front morale.

General Eisenhower intends that the mounting pressure which produced the French triumph shall continue relentlessly to mount. This means requirement for more and more supplies at the battle front.

"Unless everyone all the way through the nation—those at the front and those at home—keeps on the job everlastingly and with mounting intensity, we are only postponing the day of victory, General Eisenhower added.

Nazi Concentration on North

To meet the increasing weight of divisions and fire power against them, SHAEF reports indicate the Germans are concentrating their heaviest forces and reserves in the northern sector facing the British Second, and the American first and Ninth Armies in the Eichsweiler-Düren-Geilenkirchen areas.

The Nazis are throwing in a strong counterattack to meet every thrust and Allied advances still are measured by thousands of yards instead of tens of miles.

But while this is under way, the Wehrmacht line on the southern front is being seriously outflanked by two drives—at Metz and through Belfort to the Rhine. As a result, the Nazis in the Vosges and northward are beginning to fight with a glance over their shoulder, fearing that the Americans and French may be coming in behind them.

The whole front facing the Sixth Army Group is described as disorganized.

The entire winter offensive, according to high-ranking officers here, is proceeding well up to expectations. If the Nazis are outflanked on the southern sectors, they may have to rebase their entire line on the Rhine and Siegfriend Line.

But in the northerly sector, it seems unlikely that any such withdrawal will come soon. As the Germans know what the Allied air force could do to the Rhine bridges and they still concentrate major armies before Cologne and northward, it looks as though they planned to fight it out there.

General Eisenhower told correspondents that the Reich's home-guard Volkssturm would be effective enough manning West Wall pillboxes or earth works east of the Rhine. But these troops certainly are not the caliber of Nazi panzers or paratroop divisions and once the Allied spearhead drives through them, these ersatz reserves should be gathered up with comparative ease.

General Eisenhower confirmed that heavy bombing would be carried on to the limit, said port capacity was constantly increasing, and promised every effort to arm an increasingly powerful French Army for a united drive to victory.

British Speed-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21 — British shell factories are stepping up their output in answer to the call of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to "pass the ammunition."

As reports today from the United States tell of the shake-up in American war production, it is disclosed here that some shell factories which had ceased production have been restarted.

It is claimed that there is no shortage of British-made shells, but there would have been if production wasn't now being started up again in full swing.

Any shortage of shells which British troops have so far suffered is said here to have been due to transport problems rather than any production shortage. At the same time it is admitted that Allied guns just lately have been using up shells faster than expected. Consequently reserve stock has been eaten into.

But some time before the Eisenhower appeal, the British War Cabinet had reached a secret decision to step up priority for shell production. Workers in Britain's shell factories have responded quickly to the new call just as they did at the time of the evacuation of Dunkirk. Increases in output per man and woman are being generally recorded.

General Eisenhower's appeal is seen by most persons here as a warning of the hard, slogging struggle ahead. And as such it acts as a curb on overoptimism. At the same time it is also felt here that the Commander in Chief has decided to brave all winter handicaps in a new attempt to reach a decision this year.

Rome: Tito Men In With a Bang

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP)—Yugoslav troops of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), wearing red stars and toting tommy guns, took possession of the Yugoslav Legation yesterday for the Tito Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Josip Smodlaka, who assumed a new role as Yugoslav delegate on the Allied Council for Italy.

The former delegate, Milojc Smiljanic, said he had no knowledge of reports current in Rome that some of his staff had been forcibly thrown out of the Legation premises. Mr. Smiljanic wore a tiny court-plaster bandage under one eye. He denied there had been any violence, but conceded that Mr. Smodlaka's methods were "quite unusual for a diplomat."

Mr. Smodlaka sent word he was too busy to be interviewed. His councilor, one of his sons, referred reporters to the press attaché, who is another of Mr. Smodlaka's sons.

Subasic in Moscow

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Ivan Subasic of Yugoslavia arrived in Moscow yesterday and conferred with Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov, the Moscow Radio announced in a broadcast recorded here.

Berlin: Tito in Soviet

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — The German Radio said today that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) was in Moscow.

Four Men Executed For Bolivian Plot

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 21 (AP)—Four men were executed yesterday in the city of Oruro for an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the regime of President Villarroel, it was announced by the Government Radio.

They were identified as Colonels Eduardo Blanco and Fernando Carron and two civilians, Miguel Brito and Fernando Loyaza Beltran.

A Government communiqué said loyal troops had entered Oruro and "received a hearty ovation from the people."

The newspaper El Diaro said former President Gen. Carlos Quintanilla was under arrest along with a former Defense Minister, Gen. Miguel Candia, and two other former Cabinet members in previous administrations.

War 'Gravities' at Home: All but the Roof Fell In

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21 (AP)—The gravities of war caught up with the Paul Fisher family this week.

Their radio, vintage 1939, went to pieces first. Then Mrs. Fisher discovered a part of her washing machine "smashed." The sweeper also made a most peculiar noise.

Mr. Fisher arrived at that stage and his wife remarked, "At least the ice-box works."

Whereupon Mr. Fisher opened the ice-box and the door fell off.

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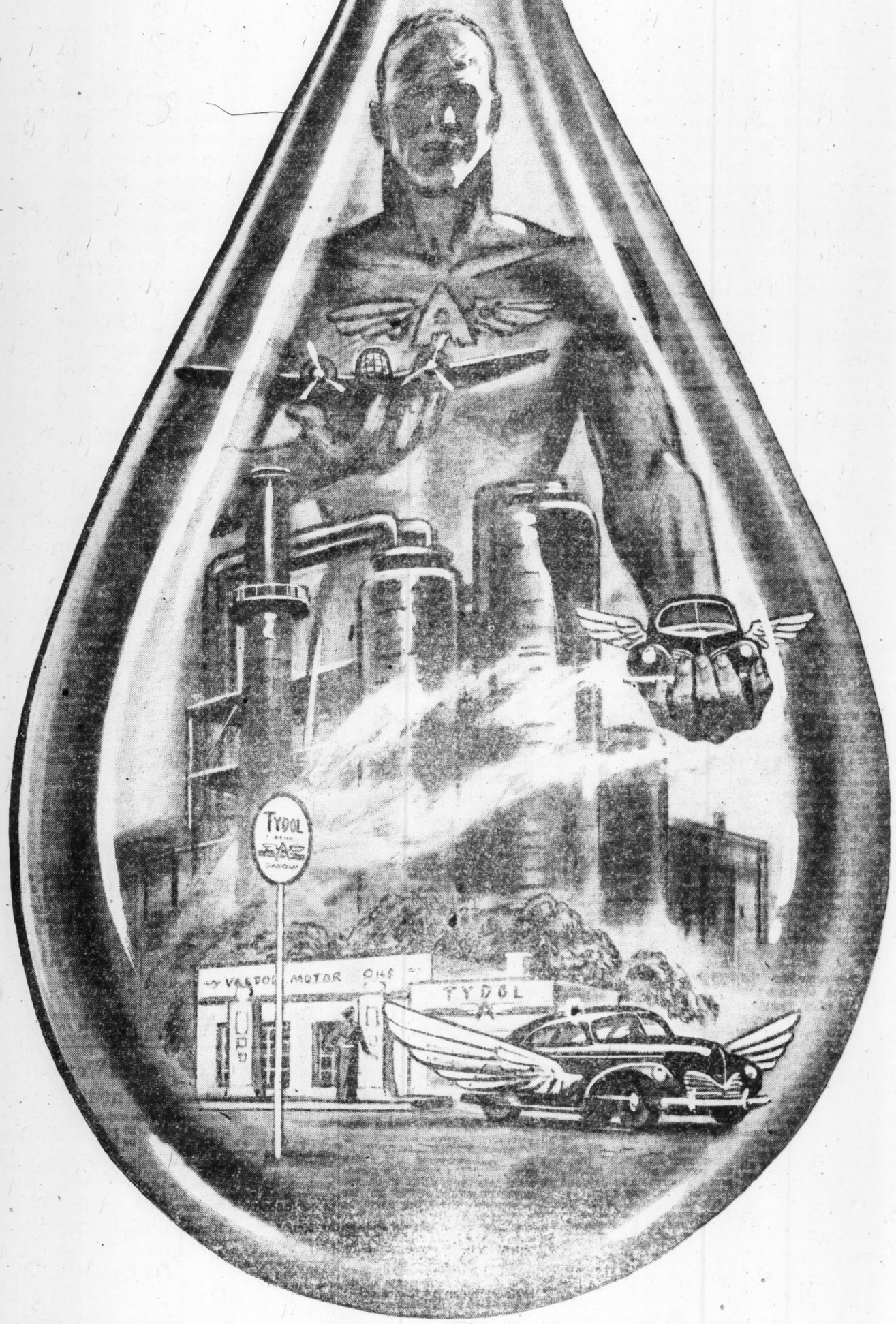

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Kaufmann, Modern Jill of Many Trades Proves Herself Mistress of Them All

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A dinner at the home of Maria Regnier Kaufmann is a novel experience. You are greeted by a petite, gracious hostess whom you would not suspect of having had anything to do with the preparation of the meal. You are soon seated at a table lighted by candles in elegant silver candelabra which she has made, you are served duck, Hungarian style, which she has cooked, and salad greens which she has raised (out of season) in her own little hotbed. You look beyond into the living room at handsome paneled walls which she has rubbed down and waxed, and hand-woven draperies she has made. You walk over Oriental rugs which she has designed and made (36 to 48 knots to the square inch), sit on needlepoint-covered chairs that represent her work. You see the tiled walls in the bathroom which she has laid and a white picket fence in front of the house which she has built.

At this point you conclude that you must certainly have compassed the range of her accomplishments, but you haven't. You are just beginning to understand the viewpoint of an acquaintance who, when she reads about other women who have achieved in many lines, always remarks: "Well, that's pretty good but, it's not quite up to Maria."

You have yet to learn that she is a typist and stenographer, that she is not only an excellent cook but has taught cooking to the elite of St. Louis, that she completed a six-months course in airplane mechanics in six weeks at the Air Forces Institute, then taught it by correspondence to enlisted personnel and prepared for the Army an up-to-date and simply-written course to be taught on the subject of liquid-cooled motors.

She came to the United States from Hungary with her parents in 1921 and, when they returned almost immediately to Europe, she chose to remain in this country although she knew there were problems ahead for her.

Learns the Language

She went to St. Louis because she had a brother living there, and got her first job—in a book bindery. Other workers knew German; so during the five months she was there, she did not learn English. She knew this would never do, so she took an interpreter with her one night to a business school in which she had decided to enroll. She launched into a nine-months course in typewriting and shorthand without knowing enough English to make herself understood by her teachers. At the end of five months, in which she learned shorthand, typewriting, and English simultaneously, she got a job in a candy factory.

Only one English expression had completely baffled her. It was what sounded like "ferinstance," a word with which one of her instructors invariably introduced examples she gave to the class. Maria could not find it in the dictionary and finally asked a friend, who translated it into "for instance," and relieved her perplexity.

She pursued her study of English by getting at the library translations of books she had read in German, Hungarian, or Romanian. When she could not pronounce a word, she spelled it and asked someone to pronounce it for her before she tried it herself. Thus she learned to speak English with hardly the trace of an accent.

From the candy factory she went to a hat-manufacturing firm. Here she had another confusing experience with the language. Soon after she arrived she was asked if she wanted to "be in on a shower for the forelady," who was to be married. "Oh, no!" she exclaimed, horrified. "What are they going to do, turn the hose on her?" The girls, not comprehending that she had no conception of the kind of party they planned, did not bother to explain, and it was a long time before she learned what a "shower" was.

Rugs for New Home

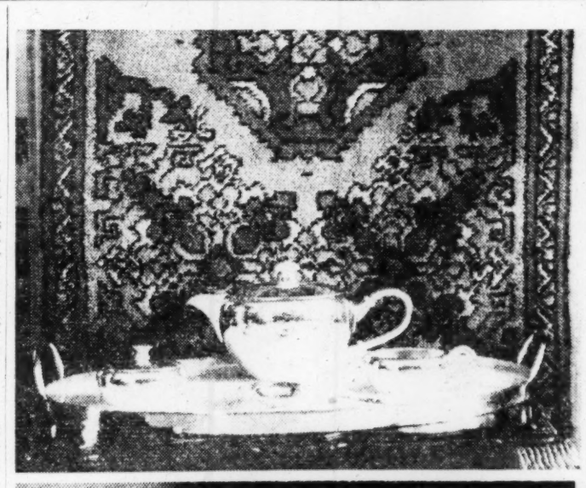
Her next business venture was in a porcelain sign-manufacturing business in which her brother had an interest. Knowing she painted, her brother asked her to come in when a man doing the painting for the company left.

Her marriage to Louis Kaufmann, a Viennese engineer, followed and it was for her new home that she made Oriental rugs.

Living near an art school, after her marriage, she started going one afternoon a week, taking work in crafts. "It only made me conscious of my shortcomings," she said, so she took the full course and worked for her B.S. degree. Next came the rebuilding of a little house they bought in Brentwood, a suburb of St. Louis. "We bought a chimney and built around it," she said. One of her contributions, heretofore unmentioned, was to put in all the insulation in the walls, and another was to paint walls and woodwork.

Once settled in the house, across the back of which is the studio in which she does her work as a silversmith, she was asked to give cooking lessons. Laura Lee Burroughs, an authority on flower arrangement who had been lecturing to a group of St. Louis society women each season, learned they wanted to learn to cook, and knew Mrs. Kaufmann was an expert at rare dishes that would appeal to them. The women made such an attractive offer Mrs. Kaufmann could not refuse, and the course, lasting eight months, was a great success.

Then came the war and she volunteered for training in airplane mechanics at Scott Field. Getting up in time to leave the house at 6:30, she drove 37 miles to the Field, letting her husband out at his office on the way. She returned home at 6 p. m., prepared dinner, and did necessary housework with his help. After six months this course closed, and she worked at the Curtiss Wright plant from July, 1943, until last January. Since then she has been devoting herself to her work in silver. This started as a hobby, but since last March she has placed articles in shops because it was too expensive to pursue as a hobby. Her work is handled now by such stores as the Warfield Shops and Lockhart's in St. Louis, Marshall Field in Chicago, and Swanson's, Kansas City.



Day Photographers

Maria Regnier Kaufmann hammering a silver tray in her workshop. The silver service above is an example of her finished work in silver, the handsome Oriental rug, done with 36 to 48 knots to the square inch, of her skill in another field.

Compacts, which are among the simplest pieces she makes, retail for about $50 each. The work entailed on more intricate pieces may be judged from that on a teapot which required 120 hours of hammering for shaping it alone—"and it is hard physical work," she said, handing me one of the heavy mallets. The pot contains 46 ounces of silver and was annealed 26 times. Once it was shaped, the finishing required 120 hours more of lighter hammering to achieve the perfection of form which makes it almost a museum piece.

Delight Mother With a Gift You Make

Gifts to Make—No. 2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mother will treasure the gift you make for her even more than one you buy. Make her a gift apron she can don in a jiffy to protect her dress when she dashes into the kitchen. Choose material that will launder, a plaid or checked gingham, printed percale, or chintz in splashy floral designs, or plain colored chambray on which you may stitch bands of print for contrast. A skirt apron is simple to make, and requires a 23-inch length of 36-inch material for the skirt part for a medium size (sizes 36 to 38), and another 12 inches for the band, and pocket. Hem the skirt part all around with a one-inch hem except at the top. Gather the top to measure 16 inches across. Set on the 5 by 18-inch band exactly as you would a skirt band, stitching the band and skirt together on the wrong side first; then turning the band over and stitching on the right side. Hem the ties narrowly all around and set them on the band with a single pleat. Finish the pocket with a hem across the top, and set it in the center of the right half of the apron, 5 inches below the band.

Vary the design by stitching rickrack braid or embroidery around edge and across pocket. Requires 1 yard of 36 inch material for each apron, and 3 yards of rickrack braid.

For a greater variety of aprons, a pattern contains designs for a pinafore apron, a bib apron, and a skirt apron all in the same envelope. Both the pinafore and the bib styles protect the dress more than the skirt type. The pinafore requires 2½ yards, and the bib style requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. (Comes in small, medium, and large sizes, priced at about 15c at any pattern counter.)

Make a bow-type jabot out of a handkerchief to soften the neckline and lend a colorful note to her plainer dresses. Choose an especially attractive hankie of fine weave and interesting print. Gather it tightly right through the center with three rows of gathers to make a bow effect. Sew a small safety pin on the underneath side, and you have a charming little gift with a minimum of labor.

Make a quilted vest of rayon taffeta, satin, or soft wool for mother to wear for extra warmth under her coat. If you prefer to try your hand at it without a pattern, simply place her suit jacket flat on a piece of wrapping paper and draw the outline of exactly ½ of the back, starting with the center line from neck to waist. Next, draw one front, and cut the paper pattern along the pencil lines, cutting it off at the normal waistline.

To cut the vest, place the center back line of the paper pattern along a lengthwise fold of the material, and cut out arm hole, shoulder and under-arm lines, but do not cut down the center back, as this fold opens to make the back in one piece. Next, cut out the two fronts all around, also on folded material, but just be sure that they are not both for the same side if the material has both a right and wrong side. Cut the lining and the vest material identical, but cut the soft cotton, or woolen, innerlining ½ inch smaller all around. Baste all three together firmly.

The vest is now ready for quilting in a design composed of squares or diamonds. Block the design for quilting on the vest with tailor's chalk before stitching. Draw crisscrossed diagonal lines 1½ inches apart with a ruler for diamonds, or for squares, use crisscrossed vertical and horizontal lines 1½ inches apart.

Stitch shoulder and underarm seams of vest and both linings. Arrange the two linings in place and bind all three together with 1¼ inch bias strips of self-material around the neck and armholes, down the front, and around lower edge. The next step: sew 5 one-inch loops of soutache braid 2 inches apart on the right front for button loops. Opposite the loops, fasten 5 decorative buttons, and after a thorough pressing on the wrong side under a cloth, your gift is ready for the tree. Requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for vest and lining, and 1¼ yards for innerlining (for a size 36 to 38). Half yard of matching soutache braid (or small cord), 5 buttons. Requires only 1¼ yards of quilted material if it is obtainable in desired color. Note: A vest pattern is priced at only 15c to 35c.

Mother's favorite sewing chair can be given a fancy dressed-up look, and be made more comfortable at the same time, if you design a ruffled cushion of flowered cretonne or chintz for it, and a matching mending bag. Cut the muslin pillow form for the cushion, and its flowered cover, about one inch larger all around than the chair seat. Seam the pillow form on three sides, stuff with cotton or kapok, and then seam the fourth side together. Cut the flowered ruffle twice the cushion's circumference and 9 inches wide in order to have it 7 inches wide when completed, and very full like a little old-fashioned skirt. Finish one edge of the ruffle with a one-inch hem, and stitch it on the flowered cushion cover on the wrong side first. Then seam the cushion cover together on three sides. Turn right side out and slip over the pillow form. Seam the fourth side together, carefully hiding the slip stitches.

Make the matching mending bag of a 19 x 25-inch length of the material so that it will measure 11 inches deep and 13 inches around when finished. Finish with a drawstring, and it will require only a pull on the drawstring to reveal the entire contents of the bag because of its shallow depth and wide mouth. Requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material (for cover and bag), 1 yard of muslin (for pillow form), and about two pounds of cotton or kapok. A. C.

Grangers See Farm Future Linked to Global Problem

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 21—American farmers don't expect to enter diplomatic service, but they have come to see that as citizens they must form sound opinions on matters far removed from the task of winning a living from the soil.

That's why, at the convention here of the National Grange, oldest of the big farm organizations, they made a consultant out of Eric Johnston, world-traveling President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Johnston came to give an address. He delivered it, with radio technicians putting it on a national network. He told the Grangers many things they wanted to know—but not enough.

So they asked him if he wouldn't sit in with two committees and help them with some problems they had been wrestling with—immigration after the war, alien resettlement, American relations with the Soviet Union. He agreed—and the more immediate problems of the American farmer were forgotten while they talked of the broader issues.

Japanese-American Issue

One of the probems which has been brought before the farm fraternity at this session is what to do with Japanese-Americans after the war. West Coasters in the organization have strong feelings on the subject. What did Mr. Johnston think?

The businessman undertoook to lift the problem out of the realm of emotion and consider it from a standpoint of fundamentals. It is wise to be fair to all minority groups, he observed, since treatment accorded to one minority is likely to be applied to others.

The quota system of limiting immigration, used before the war, was sound, in Mr. Johnston's opinion. It might well be resumed, but he thought it would be well to treat citizens of Axis lands differently from those of other nations for a period in order to see how they act and determine their fitness for American citizenship.

Racial Strife Decried

He warned against the danger of disintegration in this country after the war—of a tendency to split up on the basis of racial and creedal differences. He attributed such tendencies to foreign influences, adding, "we should be tolerant of everything after this war except intolerance." To him, the strength of this nation lies in its differences. "A metal is strongest when alloyed," he said. "As a nation we are an alloy."

When Grange members pressed him further for his views on cooperation with Soviet Russia, Mr. Johnston declared the two great nations must strive to understand each other—a difficult task, in view of their vastly different backgrounds, but a task that must be accomplished. "Remember, the one objective is peace," he told them in leaving. "We can't afford a World War III."

Resolutions which have been introduced into this session of the National Grange show the wide range of domestic as well as foreign problems facing the farm people at present.

Wide Range of Topics

Among the topics are extension of social security to farmers, compulsory military training after the war, allocation of highway money, soil conservation, disposal of surplus war materials, liquor control, opposition to centralization of government, alien resettlement, and abolition of the Electoral College. And there are numerous resolutions on the subject of preventing a postwar collapse of farm prices with special attention to cotton. Action on these resolutions will be completed Nov. 23.

One resolution already adopted has to do with consideration of the 40-year-old International Institute of Agriculture, which the Grange has supported from its beginning. It wants this Institute to be given consideration at the same time the Senate takes action on the proposal of the interim Food Commission (set up at the Hot Springs conference) for establishment of the food-agricultural organization.

An entertaining debate between the California and Kansas Masters over the merits of their respective States as convention places ended yesterday in the choice of Kansas (or Missouri) for 1945. Choice of the city is left to the Executive Committee. Due to wartime conditions, the Executive Committee also is empowered to change to a other state.

Wickard's Views

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared today that a family-size farm "must remain one of the chief foundation stones of the American way of life after the war.

One of the most troublesome questions is how to maintain demand in the face of a trend toward higher farm production that started in the 1930's, Mr. Wickard said in a speech prepared for the 39th annual convention of the National Farmers Union.

Mr. Wickard suggested that he be given low-income families they could increase their purchases of farm products through "such means as the school lunch program or some variation of the food stamp plan?"

There also must be an intensified search for adequate markets and extension of the co-operative movement, Mr. Wickard said.

Co-operatives, including those dealing with rural electrification, "can do the most to enable operators of family-sized units to meet large-scale competition on its own ground and yet preserve their independence," Mr. Wickard declared.

Japanese Remnants Still Fight On Isles Behind Pacific Front

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Nov. 21—Announcement of a drive by the Marines to liquidate enemy remnants on Saipan, while Army units were retaking Ngeregong Island in the Palau group from the Japanese, focuses attention on the substantial amount of fighting being done and remaining to be done in areas behind the Pacific battle front.

Although organized resistance on Saipan ended last July, and that Island was declared secured, several hundred Japanese remained scattered throughout the hills and valleys.

For four months, remnants of the enemy garrison have rejected surrender appeals and threats and have sniped and otherwise harassed United States forces on that Island while it was being converted into one of the most important bases in the western Pacific.

Clean-Up Campaign

Having given enemy hideouts ample time to exhaust their provisions and their will to resist, the Marines opened their clean-up campaign early this month.

In three days of mopping-up operations—November 14 to 16—243 Japanese were killed and 472 captured, while nine Marines were killed and 40 wounded.

Although the Navy communiqué announcing this action does not indicate how closely the 295 enemy troops represent the last of the Japanese on Saipan, it would appear that if that many are liquidated in two or three days, probably considerably more remain to be dug out of the caves and crevices of that rugged island.

The fact that 20 per cent of the Japanese preferred to surrender is encouraging, considering its relation to the heavy mop-up job remaining on numerous other islands by the leap-frogging offensive toward Japan.

Japanese Unpersuaded

However, the great majority of the Japanese stragglers apparently preferred to sacrifice themselves, although they must have known the hopelessness of their position and possibly were acquainted with the good treatment accorded Japanese civilian captives on Saipan. Apparently this means that the Allies have yet to devise an effective persuasive psychological approach to these remnants.

These operations on Saipan also offer to some extent the measure of the cost to be anticipated and when the clean-ups are extended to other rearward islands. Comparison of total United States casualties with the total enemy killed or captured shows a ratio of one Marine killed or injured to every six Japanese.

In actual fatalities, the ratio is much more favorable to the United States. Approximately 17 enemy troops killed for every American Marine lost.

Mopping-Up Tactics

Fortunately, however, it is unnecessary for the American forces to employ the same digging-out process to eliminate enemy garrisons on all the islands. On some of the smaller and less rugged islands, air power can be applied more effectively to mop up the enemy remnants than on Saipan where the Japanese were able to take refuge from aerial attack by hiding in dugouts in the hillsides.

Ngeregong provides an example of mopping-up almost exclusively by air. This small island, only 1.0 yards long and 70 yards wide, lies about midway between Peleliu and the larger Japanese-held island of Babelthuap and Koror in the Palau group.

The army 81st Division had been patrolling Ngeregong, but it was withdrawn when a superior force of approximately 200 Japanese landed on the island Nov. 8 under cover of a raging typhoon.

It is believed the Japanese intended to mount artillery on the islet to shell Peleliu. But they were not given a chance to carry out their intentions.

Marine fighters from Peleliu hit Ngeregong on Nov. 10-11, bombing and strafing so thoroughly that when the army units returned to Ngeregong on Nov. 14, they met no resistance.

Mrs. Catt, Champion of Women's Rights, Wins Award for Eminent Achievement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran champion of women's rights, was awarded the American Women's Association Award for Eminent Achievement for 1944 at the 18th annual friendship reunion tea held at the Biltmore Hotel here Nov. 19. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

More than 800 women members of more than 40 clubs and federations were present at the occasion, which was sponsored this year by the New York City League of Business and Professional Women.

Mrs. Catt, recalling her efforts for the liberation of women for 57 consecutive years, urged that women send delegates to an international meeting of women to be held at the same place as the peace conference. It should be planned, she said, to have these women delegates ask the Peace Commission for a settlement that will bring lasting peace, "not for 20 years, but one that will never be broken."

"The end of the women's movement is not yet," she emphasized.

The award jury included Dr. Katherine B. Blodgett, Physicist General Electric Company, Schenectady; Miss Bess Bloodworth Vice-President of Namm's Department Store in Brooklyn; Mrs. Harriman; Miss Malvina Hoffman, sculptor; Mrs. Louise Huston, Public Relations Director of American Bemberg Company, and Mrs. Anna O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times.

Chicago Opera Sells 4 Times the '12 Ticke

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Chicago Opera Company closed its 1944 opera season Nov. 18 after a month of playing to packed houses. Opera company officials said the sale of tickets was four times that of the last opera season, in 19

Thanksgiving—The Sundial of the Year

In all parts of the world, Americans will be observing Thanksgiving this year. And here in America there will still be those whose observance will follow the loved pattern of generations past—an observance not unlike that described in this article, written by Elizabeth Yates, author and resident of a typical New England farm near Peterborough, N. H.

By Elizabeth Yates
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was traditional to go home for Thanksgiving. There was a ritual to this day: the warm greetings, the exchange of those brief bits of news that had not been contained in letters, the walk around the place to see that everything was the same as it had been last summer, or what changes had been made. This was the time for salutations—the hens, first, with a handful of corn tossed into their yard for them to peck up in delight; then the brown mare, standing so peacefully in her stall, and accepting with a nicker of remembrance the apple offered on a wide-stretched palm; then the two Jersey cows with a rub between the horns for each one. Quickly, now, the children ran to the garden to consult the sundial. It was nearing 11, and the church bell had already begun to toll, calling people to the Meeting House in the village.

* * *

Aunt Abbie sat at the far end of the pew, Uncle Hiram by the aisle, and the young people ranged themselves between—a little more closely packed than ever, for they were all growing up, or perhaps it was because they had their winter coats on. It was good to hear the rich music of the organ, to join in singing, to listen to the reading of the Thanksgiving Proclamation, then the words from the Bible—

> "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvelous things; his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory.
> The Lord hath made known his salvation: his righteousness hath he openly shewed in the sight of the heathen.
> He hath remembered his mercy and his truth toward the house of Israel: all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God.
> Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all the earth: make a loud noise, and rejoice and sing praises. . . ."
> (Psalms 98: 1-4)

The words went deep into every heart. They were like a light turned searchingly back over the year, illumining it—the joyous happenings and the hard times, the blessings gained and the lessons learned. Somehow, in that light, everything that had taken place, everything that the year stood for gave occasion for thanks. What was being read now? Something from Isaiah about "joy and gladness . . . thanksgiving, and the voice of melody." That was what was making them feel so warm and friendly, the voice of melody, heard by all gathered there in that white Meeting House, heard by all who were holding the day dear wherever they might be, heard in their hearts and drawing them closer together.

* * *

Soon after they came home the dinner was spread on the white cloth of the big table. Tempting aromas that had seeped from the kitchen since early morning were now an array of good things to eat: a crisply browned turkey and a bowl of red cranberry sauce, snowy potatoes and bright orange squash, pickles and little dishes that meant much to Aunt Abbie and which Uncle Hiram called "women's fixin's" though he enjoyed them as much as anyone, a jug of cider, mince pie for dessert with a triangular slice of cheese, nuts and apples, and after it all such a warm feeling of repleteness.

A back log was just getting into flame in the big fireplace. After the table was cleared, the dishes done and the few chores that a farm exacted even on a holiday, they gathered around the hearth. Since they were knee high, they could remember that Uncle Hiram always marked the day in this way. He wanted to talk about it, etch it on their memories, before it slipped into yesterday. Perhaps that was why it meant so much to them, and more as they grew older. Even as they had been sending their thoughts back over a year to search out things for thankfulness, Uncle Hiram sent his over a century or two with the ease of a well-stocked mind.

* * *

"Some folks talk about Thanksgiving Day as if it were something special to us Americans. 'Tisn't that," he said slowly, looking down at the littlest one who had grown too big this past year to sit on his knees and so sat beside him on a three-cornered stool. "No, Thanksgiving comes to us in direct descent from harvest festivals of other lands. All peoples, in their different ways, have made the year's end a time for giving thanks. Perhaps we make a little more of it, but perhaps that's because we know in our hearts we've got a mighty lot to be thankful for.

"That first harvesting started it for us," he went on, "way back 1621, when the Pilgrims offered their thanks and feasted as they gathered in the fruit of the land and their toil. It hadn't been an easy year, but they knew they couldn't expect a mite more unless they were deep down thankful for what they'd already received. Here and there throughout the years following, days would be appointed for special thanksgiving. Maybe times had been good and people could lift their hearts easily; maybe times were hard and people knew they had to lift their hearts. Nobody had thought yet to establish it as a day for everyone, but in the minds of many men was the idea that thanksgiving was a good thing.

* * *

"It was a long way down the years to 1863 and the dark days of the Civil War when Lincoln issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day for thanksgiving and praise—the same day for all the states, the same day for all Americans. He invited, that was the word he used, his fellow citizens to observe such a day, and it's been observed ever since.

"So the President of the United States issues for all of us every year a Thanksgiving Proclamation. Those proclamations coming to us through the years make noble reading," he said quietly. "As long as I can remember, each one has seemed to me—whether the year was one of fair harvest or lean, of kind weather or cruel—a challenge to see that the good in the year has been far, far greater than anything else."

Twilight was coming over the world and darkness was creeping in from the edges of the room. It would be no use to run out to the garden to see what time it was by the sundial. After all, this day was the sundial of the year, and on it every hour was told by light.

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Crisis on Conscription Issue Faced in Session at Ottawa

By Bruce Hutchison

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 21—The special session of Parliament scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 22, brings Canadians face to face with one of the most important political crises in the nation's history.

The question at issue, military conscription for overseas service, is only the symbol of something much deeper—the relationship between Canada's two great races, the English-speaking and the French-speaking.

When the Minister of Defense resigns, when the Cabinet is split, when Parliament is hastily summoned into session, when the electorate of Canada is in the throes of a bitter national debate, it is because this question of conscription has touched the very core of the nation's being.

To Quebec the proposal to enforce total conscription for overseas as well as North American service, represents the attempt of the English-speaking majority to coerce the French minority. It seems to them to mean that the conquerors of 1759 are determined to act as conquerors and to withdraw the rights granted to the conquered more than a century and a half ago.

Danger of Schism

To the English-speaking majority, conscription seems only the logical and most satisfactory way of providing the reinforcements needed for the Canadian armies overseas. Conscription is not regarded as a racial weapon against the French-Canadians and to the English-speaking majority such an idea appears ridiculous.

But the majority, as well as the minority, can be frustrated and this is the real reason why the political crisis at Ottawa today is so serious. The majority has not accepted up to now the plain political fact that since a third of the nation is against conscription, it is not a practical policy and by creating a schism in the nation, would do more harm than good. This is the theory of the Mackenzie King regime, which has survived all the shocks of the war so far.

But the assertion of Col. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of Defense, that Army reinforcements are breaking down and that only conscription can restore them has compelled a vast number of Canadians, perhaps a majority, to believe that the Government's theory may no longer be tenable. Unless Mr. King can prove to Parliament beyond all doubt that reinforcements are being obtained without conscription, English-speaking Canada, or most of it, may refuse to continue the no-conscription theory even if this refusal creates a grave and enduring breach with Quebec.

Wide Implications

To all Canadians it is clear, after a fortnight of turmoil in the Cabinet, that the alternative to the present voluntary recruiting system is extremely serious. It means a temporary end, at least, to all the statesmanship of the last 27 years which has been primarily directed to bringing the two great races together after the breach of 1917, on the conscription policy of that year.

It probably would open for Canada a schism which could not be overcome in a generation. It would mean, in fact, setting back for a long and incalculable period the long effort to work out a permanently satisfactory relationship of two separate races, languages and cultures in a dual nation.

It is thus clear that Canadians are not discussing now a merely military problem, as foreigners may suppose. They are discussing the deepest kind of political problem which any nation can face. And it is rushing now to its climax.

Test of Conciliation

At the apex of this crisis sits Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, now in the supreme test of a long and remarkable career. He has managed to heal all previous crises by an outstanding capacity for conciliation.

That capacity will be tried now as never before. Purely political and sectional differences Mr. King has always mastered. Now he has to cope with differences that go deep into history, into race, and into religion.

His intended course is not clear to his party, to Parliament or to the people; perhaps not clear even to his Cabinet. He seemed to survive the first shock of the crisis when Colonel Ralston retired because his recommendation of immediate conscription was rejected. It soon became clear, however, that the appointment of Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton to succeed Colonel Ralston had not satisfied the nation fully, nor the whole Cabinet.

Even on the eve of Parliament's meeting, few, if any, know how Mr. King proposes to face the problem or whether his policy, whatever it is, can succeed. It is known only that Mr. King has never wavered from his support of the voluntary system as essential to racial unity, provided it gets the needed men, and that, on the other hand, some members of his Cabinet are determined to enforce conscription if, during the next few weeks, reinforcements cannot be obtained otherwise.

There is here an unknown factor without which it is impossible to appraise the political situation: The exact state of recruitment since General McNaughton began his campaign to obtain volunteers among the men who already have been drafted for service within Canada only. If General McNaughton can obtain among these men enough recruits to support the Army, then a great part of the pressure will go out of the conscription campaign and further breaches in the Cabinet probably can be avoided. Everything may turn on the results of the recruiting campaign now under way. These results, to date, are a closely guarded secret.

Small Infantry Reserve

To most Canadians the recruiting crisis is a mystery, since Canada has large reserves of men who have volunteered for service anywhere in the world. On paper the Canadian Army is fully supported by reserves.

The crisis arose chiefly because these reserves were trained for the kind of war which failed to develop in Europe. They were trained for many kinds of specialized and mechanized service and not as infantry.

The only reserve of trained infantry available immediately lies in the army drafted for home defense. Only there, it is now admitted on both sides of the controversy, is it possible to obtain trained men in the next few weeks, for service early in 1945. The new volunteers who are pouring into the Army from civilian life will supply reinforcements about the middle of next year, but they cannot close the gap which threatens to occur early in the new year, after heavy casualties in the Holland campaign.

It has to be understood, therefore, that the reinforcement crisis is not an enduring one, but an immediate and temporary emergency; and the argument against conscription is that it will tear the fabric of the nation apart merely to cover a brief military situation which, if casualties are reduced, may not turn out to be as serious as Colonel Ralston fears.

Second Citation Awarded Submarine

WASHINGTON (AP)—The submarine Guardfish has been awarded a second presidential unit citation for attacks on heavily escorted convoys of Japanese shipping.

On its eighth war patrol, the Guardfish "operating dangerously in bold defiance of alert and aggressive enemy air patrols," struck at vital enemy shipping lines, said a citation just made public.

A previous citation had been conferred on the submarine. The Guardfish, at the time of its eighth patrol, was skippered by Lieut. Commander Norvell G. Ward of Indian Head, Md.

Little People Grope for Safety

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21—Belgium, overrun by war twice within a generation, has abandoned officially its prewar policies of neutrality. Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said on his return from London and before his departure for vital conversations with the French Government.

The Future:

As the merging of war and peace rises to a peak crescendo in Europe, the ever-present problem of the small nations reasserts itself in persistent and frequently dissonant overtones.

For example:

Both Belgium and Holland have made known that they reserve the right to demand portions of German territory.

Romania and Bulgaria thresh about in the throes of readjustment from defeat to reconstruction like fish being transferred from one bowl to another.

Greece battles with the same bravery it displayed against the Germans and Italians to overcome inflation and political disunity and to get on its feet again economically.

Yugoslavia is preparing demands for frontier expansions which it will present to the peace conference.

In Brussels and other European Capitals plans have been discussed for a cordon sanitaire around Germany in which small nations would play a vital role.

Switzerland seeks to mend its political fences with Russia.

Sweden suddenly has stiffened in its attitude toward Germany.

Rumors persist of an impending rapprochement between the Polish government in exile and the Lublin Liberation Committee.

Sir Stafford Cripps has added his voice to those who warn that the independence of small nations must be one of the prime requirements of any postwar international organization.

And British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has sought to allay the misgivings of the less-numerous peoples by declaring that postwar collaboration among the United States, Russia, France, and Britain will not be a "great power dictation" to the rest of the world.

Significant Disclosure

All of the foregoing are, of course, developments of importance. But in all probability the most significant at this time is the disclosure that Holland and Belgium might entertain territorial aspirations. The word might is used advisedly.

Nominally the gallant Low Countries ask consideration in any parceling of Reich territory for two basic reasons. First, because they have suffered so intensely at the hands of the Nazis. And, second and more important, because they are groping for some form of security that is more substantial than promises or alliances.

But it should not be assumed that either Holland or Belgium intends to press such demands beyond the bargaining point. Both nations realize only too well that in this day of giant bombers and robot weapons "buffer" territories have little actual value.

The average Dutch national, for example, appears to be definitely lukewarm about this form of reparations. Dispatches from liberated Holland quote him as believing that annexation of German territory would only sow the seeds of another war.

As for Belgium, a coterie of extreme Belgian nationalists has agitated for a frontier on the Rhine for generations. Yet very few Belgians now believe that this would provide more than a tissue-paper bulwark against renascent German military might. If some reports coming out of Europe are to be credited, Belgium is talking about extending its hegemony eastward chiefly because it wants a diplomatic weapon to counter what it fancies are threats to its independence in the collective security envisaged by the United Nations. And the same may be true of Holland.

Both countries, of course, understand clearly that protection from Germany is the sine qua non of their survival. Yet they do not want to be mere pawns in a new balance of power or in the struggle of rival imperialisms—nominally independent, but militarily, politically, and economically dependent.

Reported plans for a cordon sanitaire, alluded to a few paragraphs back, are said to call for the Low Countries to serve as great forward air and military bases from which the Big Three powers could keep a constant eye on Germany. To many earnest Belgians and Dutchmen such use of their territory is incompatible with independence.

According to one dispatch from Brussels, the Belgians also are somewhat apprehensive over what they believe may be imperialistic ambitions on the part of France. They are reputed to interpret Gen. Charles de Gaulle's demand for a share in the occupation of Germany as a disguised bid for permanent French possession of the Rhineland.

Belgians Remember Napoleon

It might be asked parenthetically why the prospect of French annexation of the Rhineland should alarm the Belgians, for obviously France would be a better eastern neighbor than Germany. The answer, according to some authorities, is that the Belgians still remember Napoleon. In other words, while they do not fear the France of the present as an aggressor, the past has taught them to have no confidence in what the future might bring. In addition, it is held that possession of the rich Rhineland might make France so powerful commercially and industrially that Belgium's economic well-being would be almost entirely dependent upon Paris. And the spread of Communism in France also worries them.

Be all this as it may, Holland and Belgium have renounced forever the neutrality policies which made them such easy prey in 1940. As M. Spaak said in London, "We [the Belgians] must direct ourselves toward new concepts." It is doubtful whether any small nation—and that goes for Switzerland, too—can hope in the future to pursue a neutral course. Holland and Belgium are integral parts of the United Nations and they must remain so.

In any event, the mighty peoples that comprise the United Nations must solve as many of the problems involving the small powers as they can. For there is one inescapable fact: no permanent peace structure can be built unless these so-called lesser powers are given a powerful if not a dominant voice in their own destinies.

The late Wendell Willkie declared last June: "They [the peoples of the small nations] must have a voice not only when decisions are made affecting their own fate, but in shaping the world in which they live. This is right; it is what will prove necessary in practice, and in the long run it will be advantageous to the national interest of people like ours."

And need we be reminded that President Wilson in the Fourteenth Point of his famous message to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, declared that "if the right and security of small nations is not as inviolable as that of the great powers, and if that principle is not placed at the very foundations of the international law, the whole of that law is bound to crumble."

Nazi Officials Feel Shadow Of Himmler

Continued from Page 1

that they were helping to build a new 1,000-year-old third Reich.

Today they fear the activities of Maj. Walter Buch, sinister figure who, from being one of the liaison officers between the Reichswehr and Hitler's gang in the early 1920's, has risen to be one of the highest leaders of the SS, and feared even by Herr Himmler.

Major Buch was responsible for the establishment of the inner court of justice of the Nazi Party, the terrorist organization standard of justice and its own executioner. It was Major Buch's adjutants who did the shooting in June 30, 1934, putsch and who today control the inner Nazi power of arbitrary execution. They have files, often more faked than true, of all the activities of leading Germans throughout the Reich and the rest of the world.

'Mistake' Executions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 — The growing jitters of the various Nazi security services are probably to blame for the fact that "executions by mistake" have become frequent in recent weeks.

SS Sturmbannführer Dr. Walter Schick of Königsberg was liquidated in the wake of the bomb-plot purge of last July merely because a namesake of his was included in the list of plotters and suspected plotters sent to the East Prussian Gestapo.

SS Obersturmbannführer Karl Schwarz was on an inspection trip in Alsace at the end of October. One night, while driving to Strasbourg, his car was stopped by an SS detachment, who as soon as they saw the name of Schwarz on his identification papers were sure they had caught the fugitive ex-chief of the Berlin Criminal Police, Dr. Arthur Nebe, who was sought for complicity in the bomb attempt and was presumed to use the alias of "Schwarz." On the other hand, Obersturmbannführer Schwarz was sure the SS men were actually Alsatian Partisans in disguise.

Seized by fear of Partisan revenge, he made a dash for freedom and was promptly struck down by a hail of Gestapo bullets.

Pacifists in Reich?

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (CBS)—An editorial in a Dresden paper "complained that the number of pacifists is growing rapidly in the Reich," the London Radio reported.

The German paper was quoted as saying: "It is understandable that people like the Germans raise questions touching the very bases of our present struggle: Was a new war really inevitable? Is right really on our side?

"All the problems, including those known as pacifism and love of peace, re-emerge. For the stubborn pacifist, everything done by Germany is bad, and everything coming from the enemy is good."

'Down With Hitler'

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 21 (AP)—The newspaper Aftonbladet published an undated, unattributed story today saying numerous posters proclaiming "Down With Hitler" appeared on the streets of Berlin yesterday and were torn down immediately by police and SS men.

French Newspapers Unified In Fight Against Restrictions

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No other public institution has been so thoroughly transformed in liberated France as the press. Most of the widely known newspapers of the Third Republic have definitely disappeared but newspapers, mostly of the former Underground press, are defending their independence against Government interference and are increasingly representative of all shades of French public opinion.

Paris newsstands now present a very unfamiliar appearance. Only one of the outstanding papers of the Third Republic, Figaro, which, during the German occupation, preserved its dignity and ceased to appear when the Nazis entered Vichy-France, continues to be published.

Large Circulations

Of the smaller prewar dailies L'Aube has gained in importance as it represents the group of Roman Catholic Democrats which has three members in the new Government, among them Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister, and Henri Paul Teitgen, the Minister of Information.

Moreover, the Socialist and Communist press which was suppressed by the Vichy Government but was printed as Underground publications for four years is now again publicly sold. The Socialist paper Le Populaire which carries the name of Léon Blum, deported to Germany, on its front page has a daily circulation of 280,000.

This is even exceeded by the circulation of the Communist L'Humanité which sells more than 300,000 copies daily. Both papers maintain they could increase their circulation greatly if a larger amount of paper were allotted to them.

Differ on Issues

However, the bulk of the press in liberated France is represented by the Resistance papers of which at least 10 have a circulation of 200,000. All these dailies are the progeny of the Resistance movement and many of their editors have become martyrs in the fight for the liberation if France. Common dangers have established a deep-rooted spirit of comradeship among the French journalists.

But friendly personal relations do not prevent the editors of the new French press from splitting sharply on major issues of French policy. The political line-up of the press was exhibited during the important discussion on the disarmament of the French Resistance forces. While papers like L'Aube, L'Aurore, France Libre, Le Parisien Libéré, and Defense de la France gave all-out support to the Government and while other important dailies such as Combat, Resistance, Le Populaire, and Ce Soir were straddling but eventually approved the Government decision, these measures were vigorously attacked by the Communist L'Humanité, by Libération, by Franc-Tireur, and by National.

The first mentioned papers represent the right wing of the Government coalition, the second group the moderate center, and the last group the radical left-wing press, strongly influenced by the Communists.

Many Newcomers

In addition to the new political press, an increasingly large number of new nonpolitical papers are published in Paris. Recent newcomers are Gavroche, an important literary weekly; Radio 44, a new radiocasting review; Profession, a paper for the heads of industrial trusts, replacing the suppressed La Journee Industrielle whose editor awaits trial as a collaborationist; and La Libération Paysanne, mouthpiece of the farmers' trade unions. La Marseillaise a Gaullist paper which, after its suppression by the British Government was transferred from London to Algiers, is now published in Paris.

However divided the French papers may be on political and other issues, they are completely unified in their struggle against any kind of Government tutelage. Pressure on the part of the newspapers has already succeeded in bringing about abolition of political censorship and a far-reaching modification of the very strict Algiers press law. But bickering between the Ministry of Information and the French press is continuing almost uninterruptedly. Today, the newspapers are accusing the Government of using the distribution of newsprint to favor some papers at the expense of others.

Nazis Plead for Stand Against Allied Drive

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 21

The German people were told last night by their chief commentators that they must strive with all their might to prevent an Allied victory on the western front by Christmas, and a new oath was prescribed for all German soldiers.

The new "vow of loyalty," as radiocast by the German Radio, exacts from German soldiers this pledge:

"I am determined to give all my strength, my blood, and my life in the present decisive battle for the life of my nation. I will never abandon the arms which the homeland is forging for me with the utmost sacrifice. I will see that nothing will fall into the enemy's hands undestroyed. I believe in Germany. As a National-Socialist soldier I believe in my Führer Adolf Hitler."

Nazi Finance Expert Placed in Argentina

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Moscow Radio declared today in a radiocast reported by the Federal Communications Commission that a German financial expert identified as a George Mainz, has arrived in Buenos Aires from Germany via Spain "to act as adviser to Cesar Ameghino, Argentine Minister of Finance."

Quoting the Montevideo newspaper Espeja Diario, the Moscow radiocast said Mainz was "one of the principal agents transferring Nazi funds to Argentina via Spain."

The Montevideo newspaper also published "a list of Hitlerites who have arrived in Argentina to direct the mining industry and other branches of Argentine economic and industrial life," the Russian radiocast said.

London Lights Go On Again

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—For the first time in more than five years of blackout London rejoices in the next best thing to full prewar street lighting—a moon glow that enables pedestrians to make their way about the Capital without flashlights.

This modified kind of lighting came on for the first time last night. Crowds used to feeling their way gingerly through the darkness were noisily appreciative.

An attempt was made in late September to change over from the blackout to a dimout but the result was so cautious and confused that Londoners benefited only slightly. In numerous other cities and towns, however, uniform bright lighting was restored almost to prewar brilliance.

The chief official explanation of the September dimout flop in London was that much of the electrical equipment was worn out and that many shopkeepers and householders lacked the proper material. The new rules also permitted window lights to show.

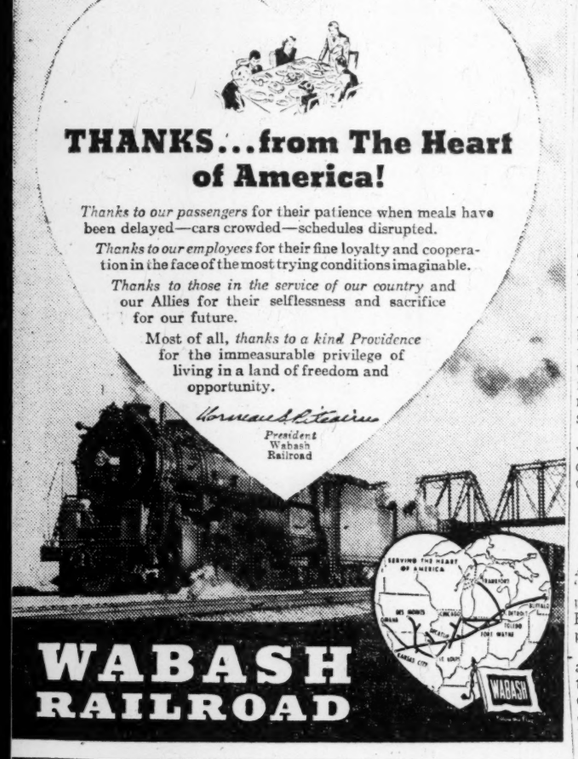
Some newspapers blamed official inepititude.

Pilgrims in New Role —No. 1 Hit Parade?

McGREGOR, Iowa, Nov. 21 (AP)—A rural schoolteacher was a bit startled by the statement in an examination paper that the Pilgrims were an orchestra that came to this country. Summoning the writer, she inquired where he got the idea.

"The books says so," he replied, pointing confidently to the sentence beginning, "A band of Pilgrims landed . . ."

TRAVEL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U. S. Launches Concerted Educational Campaign to Put Over Global League Outlined at Dumbarton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — The United States State Department is making a concerted effort to inform American public opinion on the proposed United Nations security organization better than it was on the old League of Nations.

Instead of relying on a one-man presentation such as President Wilson undertook, this time the State Department has undertaken an educational campaign that will be carried to civic groups, women's clubs, and schools all over the country by the written and spoken word in the next few months, before Congress gets at the question.

Dumbarton Setup Defined

The drive was officially opened yesterday when Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., gave to the press copies of a questionnaire and chart outlining the setup and powers of the proposed organization designed to maintain world order in the face of future war threats.

The questionnaire defines the duties of the security council, general assembly, international court of justice, economic and social council, and military staff committee, pointing out how they compare with the old League of Nations.

Answering criticisms of the position of leadership held by the Big Five in the council, the State Department questionnaire says, "By reason of their capacity and resources," the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, and France, "are in the best position to exercise the responsibility for maintaining peace effectively."

"In the General Assembly," it is explained, "their representatives would have an equal voice with the larger states and occupy six nonpermanent seats on the Security Council and so participate in all important security decisions. All members would have equal access to and equal standing before the International Court of Justice and would be equally eligible to election as one of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council."

Following is the text of the questionnaire:

What are the Dumbarton Oaks proposals?

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals are recommendations for the establishment of a general international organization, which were agreed to by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C. The proposals were published Oct. 9, 1944.

What use will be made of these proposals?

The proposals are now being considered by these four Governments, with a view to completing several topics left for further consideration. The completed proposals will then be formally submitted to the various Governments to serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference at which the charter of the organization will be drawn up. The charter would be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

In what fields would the proposed organization operate?

In the field of security, it would seek to prevent the outbreak of war (1) by encouraging peaceful adjustment or settlement of international disputes, (2) by preventing and removing threats to the peace, and (3) by suppressing breaches of the peace, by combined force if necessary.

In the field of economic and social co-operation, it would facilitate solutions of international economic, social, and other humanitarian problems, and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Through what main bodies would the organization operate?

A General Assembly, composed of representatives of all member states, meeting in annual and special sessions, in which each state would have one vote;

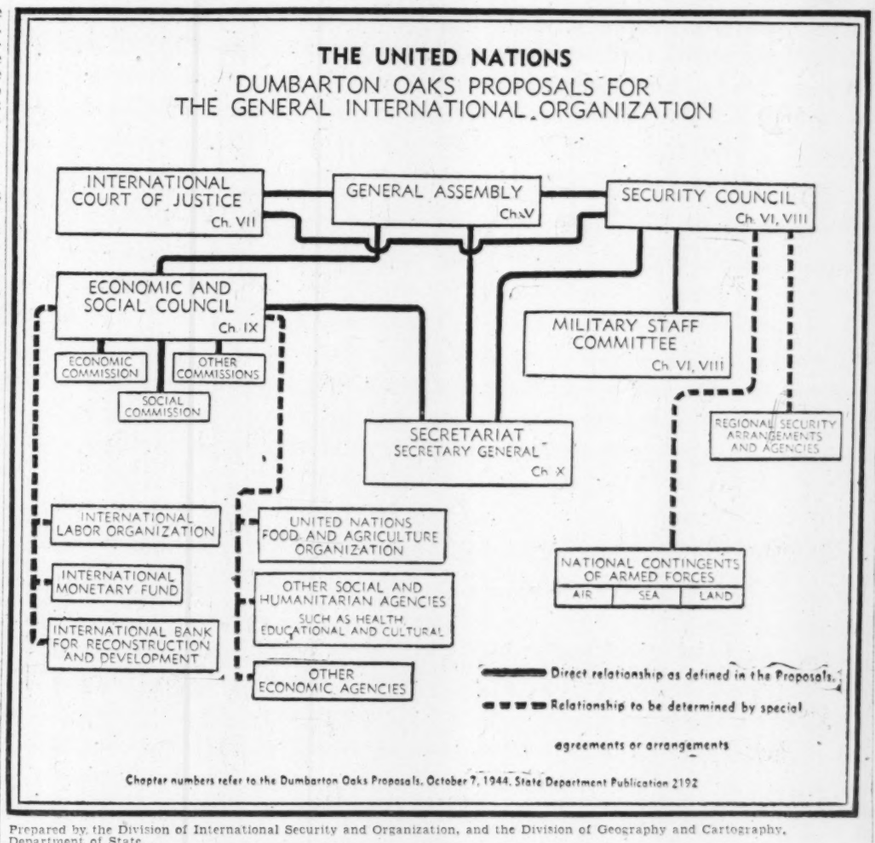
A Security Council, composed of representatives of 11 member states and so organized as to be able to function continuously. The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and eventually France would have permanent seats, while six states would be elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly;

An international court of justice, to whose statute all members of the organization would be parties;

A Secretariat, comprising an expert staff and headed by a Secretary General as chief administrative officer;

An Economic and Social Council, composed of representatives of 18 member states chosen by the General Assembly for three-year terms;

A Military Staff Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives with provision for the participation by other states when necessary.



Prepared by the Division of International Security and Organization, and the Division of Geography and Cartography, Department of State.

What states would be members of the organization?

Any peace-loving state could become a member of the organization. States which do not become original members could be admitted by the General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Security Council.

What would be the primary responsibilities of the General Assembly?

It would:

1. Initiate studies and make recommendations for the promotion of international co-operation in political, economic, and social fields and for adjustments of situations likely to impair the general welfare.
2. Consider and make recommendations with respect both to general principles of co-operation in, and questions relating to, the maintenance of international peace and security, except that the General Assembly would not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security being dealt with by the Security Council.
3. Make recommendations for co-ordinating the policies of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the organization.
4. Elect the nonpermanent members of the Security Council and all the members of the Economic and Social Council; and
5. Be responsible for the finances of the organization.

What would be the principal powers if the Security Council for maintaining peace?

It would be empowered:

1. To investigate any dispute or any situation the continuance of which lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute;
2. To call upon states to settle their disputes by peaceful means of their own choice.
3. To recommend to states appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment of disputes likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
4. To determine whether any situation threatens the peace or involves a breach of the peace, and to take any measures necessary to maintain or restore peace, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.
5. To take diplomatic, economic, and other measures to give effect to its decisions; and
6. To employ air, naval, or land forces to maintain or restore international peace, if measures short of force prove inadequate.

How would the Security Council obtain the military forces that might be needed in maintaining peace?

Member states would conclude a special agreement or agreements among themselves, subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The agreement or agreements would specify the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be made available to the Security Council. The Security Council could call upon some of the members of the organization, or when necessary all of them, to make available the forces, facilities, or assistance thus agreed upon, including national air force contingents which member states would hold immediately available to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization.

How would the Security Council employ any military forces made available to it?

Armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council would operate under its authority in accordance with plans made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee. Questions of the command of such forces would be worked out later.

What provisions are made for the regulation of armaments?

The Security Council would have responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments to be submitted to member states. The Military Staff Committee would advise the Security Council on questions relating to the regulation of armaments and to possible disarmament.

What would be the functions of the International Court of Justice?

As the principal judicial organ of the organization, it would consider and render judgments in disputes referred to it which can be settled upon the basis of rules of law. The court would also, upon request, give advice to the Security Council on legal questions involved in other disputes.

What would be the chief responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council?

The Economic and Social Council, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, would be responsible for:

1. Facilitating solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems;
2. Promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and
3. Recommending the co-ordination of the activities of international organizations and agencies which may be brought into relationship with the organization, such as the projected United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Labor Organization, the proposed International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and probably other specialized agencies in the field of education, cultural co-operation, health, etc.

Why should the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France have permanent seats on the Security Council?

It is necessary and inevitable that primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security should rest upon those states which, by reason of their capacity and resources, are in the best position to exercise that responsibility most effectively. This heavy responsibility would be discharged under the authority of the whole Security Council and on behalf of the whole organization.

What positions would smaller states have in the organization?

In the General Assembly their representatives would have an equal voice with the larger states. They would occupy six nonpermanent seats on the Security Council and so participate in all important security decisions. All members of the organization would have equal access to and equal standing before the international court of justice, and would be equally eligible to election as one of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council.

What would be the effect of the establishment of the United Nations upon the inter-American system and any other such regional arrangements?

Regional systems or arrangements whose principles and purposes are consistent with those of the United Nations Organization would not be prohibited. These systems and arrangements would be encouraged, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council, to undertake the peaceful settlement of such disputes as are appropriate for regional action. Regional agencies might also be used in enforcement actions, but only with the authorization and under the supervision of the Security Council.

What are some of the important differences between the proposed organization and the League of Nations?

1. Unlike the League of Nations, where both the Assembly and the Council had similar general powers, in the proposed organization the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security would be assigned to the Security Council, while the General Assembly would have primary responsibility for the facilitation of solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. The proposed charter would make illegal the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization, in contrast to the League Covenant which made only outright war illegal.
3. The proposed organization would be empowered to insure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security, whereas the League Covenant contained no provision with respect to compliance by nonmember states with the principles of the Covenant for the maintenance of peace.
4. The new organization would not have one Council, as did the League, but would have instead more specialized Councils, including the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, each with responsibilities in clearly defined fields and with different composition and powers to correponds with their specialized tasks.
5. The Security Council would have greater powers in the use of military and nonmilitary enforcement measures than did the League Council, particularly since the projected agreements and arrangements among member states would place two basic obligations on states not explicitly recognized under the League: the obligations (a) to make available forces, facilities and assistance necessary to the Security Council in maintaining peace, and (2) to hold immediately available national air force contingents for carrying out urgent military measures through combined international enforcement action.
6. The Economic and Social Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, would be empowered to consider not only an enumerated list of problems in the field of economic and social co-operation, as was the League, but to facilitate solution of problems in this field generally.
7. In contrast to the League, which provided for placing only existing international bureaus under the direction of the League, the present proposals provide that each specialized economic, social, and other organization or agency, existing or projected, should be brought into relationship with the new organization on mutually agreeable terms.
8. The unanimity rule that prevailed in the League would not be applied in the new organization except perhaps in restricted form and in restricted categories of cases, yet to be defined. The General Assembly would deal with important questions by a two-thirds vote, and the Economic and Social Council would make its recommendations by majority vote.
9. The international court of justice would be one of the principal organs of the proposed organization and its statute a part of the charter of the organization, instead of being a related body as was the case with the Permanent Court of International Justice.
10. The military staff committee would be a new feature in international organization.
11. Provision would be made for the suspension from the exercise of any right or privilege of membership of any member of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action is taken, a provision not contained in the League Covenant.
12. The charter of the proposed organization would be an independent instrument, unlike the League Covenant which was incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties.

Where can copies of the proposal be obtained?

A pamphlet entitled "Dumbarton Oaks Documents on International Organization," Publication 2192, may be obtained at 5 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

War Fund Loses In Inaugural Shift

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

The War Fund drive will miss a tidy sum because of President Roosevelt's change of the Jan. 20 inaugural from the Capitol to the White House.

In the 1941 inauguration, a profit of nearly $5,000 was made by the General Arrangements Committee after expenses of $150,000 were paid. The profit went to the War Fund.

Melvin D. Hildreth, a member of the Committee for each of Mr. Roosevelt's previous inaugurals, said a profit of about $50,000 was made in 1933, but a deficit of $10,000 was incurred in 1937 due to a heavy rain the day of the ceremony.

New York Building Planned To Advance Willkie 'Causes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Establishment of a Wendell L. Willkie memorial building "to house organizations and committees seeking to advance the causes served by him" was announced by Directors of Freedom House today. Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, will serve as Honorary Chairman of the Willkie Memorial Building Fund.

The aims back of the memorial building were defined in five points announced by Freedom House for publication today. They are: (1) The fostering of international collaboration; (2) Elimination of all racial and religious antagonisms; (3) Advancement of Negro people; (4) Improving labor-employer relations, and (5) Slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Officers of the committee which will organize and administer the building fund and the names of specific organizations which will be invited to share the building fund will be announced at the third anniversary dinner of Freedom House at the Commodore Hotel Nov. 28. The annual Freedom award will be presented to Sumner Welles at this dinner, an honor which went to Walter Lippmann last year. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, will make the presentation, and Herbert Bayard Swope will preside.

The speakers will include Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota; Mrs. Ogden Reid, Spyros Skouras, and Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Chairman of Freedom House Board and President of Brooklyn College. Russell W. Davenport, close friend of Mr. Willkie, will read the "one world" section of his poem, "My Country," as a dedication to Wendell Willkie. Dorothy Maynor will sing.

The memorial building will be in midtown Manhattan, Dr. Gideonse said in the announcement in behalf of the Freedom House Board of Directors.

"In such a place, under the aegis of a man who awoke the conscience of America to its responsibility in the world," Dr. Gideonse said, "the causes for which he and thousands of Americans have fought for more than four years will inspire renewed and continuing devotion.

"The Board of Directors of Freedom House therefore designates the following as a committee with full power to organize and administer the Willkie Memorial Building Fund: Sumner Welles, Honorary Chairman; Herbert Agar, Mrs. Ward Cheney, David Dubinsky, Marshall Field, Harry Scherman, Spyros Skouras, Walter White, and George Field."

The memorial building, Dr. Gideonse said, will have at its entrance a bronze tablet with the following inscription: "Freedom House, dedicated to Wendell Lewis Willkie (1892-1944). We carry on in the spirit of his service to all men and one world."

Generals Nominated For Chaplain Corps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Army Chaplain Corps for the first time will have two generals, if nominations submitted today by President Roosevelt are approved by the Senate.

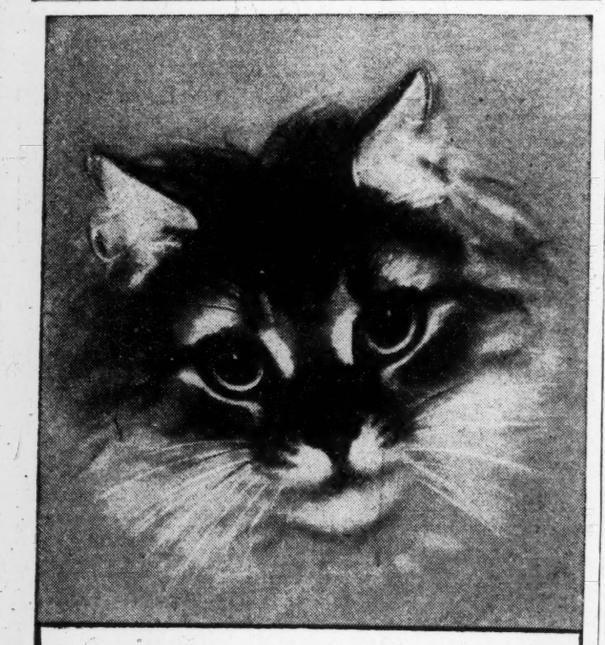
Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, was nominated to be a Major General. Chaplains never have been headed by a major general and it took a special act of Congress to permit this promotion. Col. George F. Rixey, who will be deputy to General Arnold, was named for promotion to brigadier general.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated today Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan of the Cavalry Reserve, head of the Office of Strategic Services, to be a Major General; Maj. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer of the Engineers to be a Lieutenant General, and David Sarnoff, Colonel in the Signal Corps Reserve and Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, to be a Brigadier General.

W. E. Hall Succeeds Smith As South Carolina Senator

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—Wilton E. Hall, publisher of two Anderson newspapers, was appointed last night by Gov. Olin D. Johnston to serve the unexpired term of the late U. S. Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith.

Mr. Hall, native of Anderson and lifelong friend of Gov. Johnston, will serve until Jan. 20.



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THE young man in this picture obviously is an extreme example. Our Government certainly does not expect any of us to go that far in restricting our buying—even in order to put the 6th War Loan over the top.

But it certainly will help make our fighting forces feel that their sacrifices are appreciated if we deny ourselves some things we could have bought and put the money into extra War Bonds instead.

What if we do without some new clothes, perhaps—or postpone buying some special comfort for our homes? The money we would have spent will serve a better immediate purpose if invested in War Bonds. And it will be a nice nest egg to have on hand when the need for it may be greater later on.

Remember, War Bonds pay off at maturity at the rate of $4 for every $3 invested. Help your country and help yourself—try to buy at least one extra $100 Bond while this 6th War Loan Drive is on.

6th WAR LOAN

This advertisement prepared and contributed to the 6th War Loan Drive by

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HOTEL MAYFLOWER

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A few blocks from the Second Church of Christ Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7. Fine restaurant. Overlooking Central Park.

Even After This Happens, American Women Can't Relax

Even after Killer Hitler himself throws in the sponge, American women must not relax on saving used fats in their kitchens. Because it's the Japs, not the Germans, who still have those territories in the Pacific that used to supply us with one billion pounds a year! Our fat salvage job isn't done until we blast the Nips out.

In the meantime, every drop of used fats is urgently needed to help make the tons of munitions, emergency supplies, synthetic rubber and soaps that are needed for final victory.

So keep saving until V-J Day! Remember, the government gives you 2 free red points for every pound.

This message has been approved by WFA and OPA and paid for by Industry.

Our Roots Are Taking Hold

IT WAS THE lark of shopping for our first ear-muffs and the fun of owning our first brace of thermometers, one inside and one outside, that gave us the idea.

It was the deep, red whirlpool of rustling oak leaves on the front lawn, our first sparring match with storm windows and the genial friendliness of our new-found Boston neighbors that gave impetus to the idea. That's how we started writing our log book of a California family's day-by-day experiences, settling down as 1944 "Pullman car pioneers" on this strange New England frontier. Thus we've found a way to salt the story down, so that some day our New England grandchildren and great grandchildren may, if they're in the least interested, know how it all happened.

* * *

We simply had to jot the story down while we're still amused by all the mysterious gadgets and gauges of our New England plumbing and heating system; while we're chuckling over having our clothes "cleansed" instead of "cleaned"; and while we still lean enraptured on a big white birch on the edge of a near-by pond soaking up the scenery. In Southern California a wooded neighborhood pond like this one (we'd call it a lake) would be worth a substantial fortune as a real estate sub-divider's paradise. Evening after evening we walk the whole family down to a sandy little cove to watch the perch and bullfrogs. The neighbors, having lived their lives in these woods, don't understand our enthusiasm.

Getting back to New England weather, there are some things we'd like to say about it, before the winter closes in and puts a chilly hand on our verve.

* * *

In Southern California there are, generally speaking, two kinds of weather, the "usual" and the "unusual." The weather man is about the only person who pays much attention to the thermometer until it hovers around 32 degrees (above, of course). Then the citrus and avocado growers get interested. The only thermometer in our home was the one we had for the baby's bath and it was usually too much trouble to use. Here, in one short Indian summer, we've learned to dress and eat and sleep by the thermometer, to entertain our friends by it, to wear a hat when it gets below 50°, to wear a topcoat when it gets below 40°, to wear a scarf when it gets below 30° and—well, that is as cold as it's been, so we haven't learned the next step nor when it will be proper to don our new ear-muffs.

In California, when we want a quick change in weather, we drive, in three or four hours, from the 120-degree heat of Death Valley, right up into midsummer snow drifts at the 10,000- or 11,000-foot elevation in the shadow of Mount Whitney. Here, in New England, we don't have to drive anywhere to get our weather changed. We just wait a little while, and it comes right to us.

Here the telephone company handles a tremendous volume of calls from patrons asking for the weather forecast. In California; such a service would never be as popular. The weather is either wonderful or it's wet (just occasionally), and one doesn't usually need a weather forecast to tell which it is.

* * *

We heard Westerners say that New Englanders are "hard to talk to" and "not easy to get acquainted with," but that isn't true. The "wait-a-minute" weather is a never-failing topic of conversation and we're already quite at ease with our new neighbors, talking about last night's blow and this morning's thunder.

The month we arrived, a family down the street was moving to California; and another neighbor gave a community tea, so that the "going-to-Californians" could get acquainted with the "coming-from-Californians." On this occasion, most of the talk revolved around the weather. Somewhere along in the conversation we, as former Californians, raised the question: was the weather really what caused all the talk, or was it all the talk that stirred up the weather, stressing the point that in California we didn't really talk much about the weather. Somebody said that would be like arguing about the chicken and the egg, and somebody else deftly changed the subject.

* * *

There are, we know, other native Californians who have moved to New England and who have found just as much pleasure in the transplanting process, just as many thrills in the ponds and the rivers and the woods. We've never yet seen a snow-storm; well, not the genuine sort. We've never seen skaters on a frozen pond, but we bought some new snow-shoes and ice-skates for the family the other day, just to be ready. We are going to be disappointed if it doesn't snow early this year, if we don't have an opportunity to wear our new galoshes soon.

We've already learned that twice warmed is he who puts on his own storm-windows, thrice warmed he who rakes and burns his own leaves. We're doing pretty well down at the "square," learning how to buy things by the peck and by the bushel instead of by the pound and lug. (We still call it "squar-r.")

We're glad that we once lived in California. We're gladder still that we've returned as "Pullman car pioneers" to this early American frontier. Down deep in this rocky New England soil, we feel that our roots are taking hold. And we think our clipper-ship forefathers would be glad.

H. PHELPS GATES

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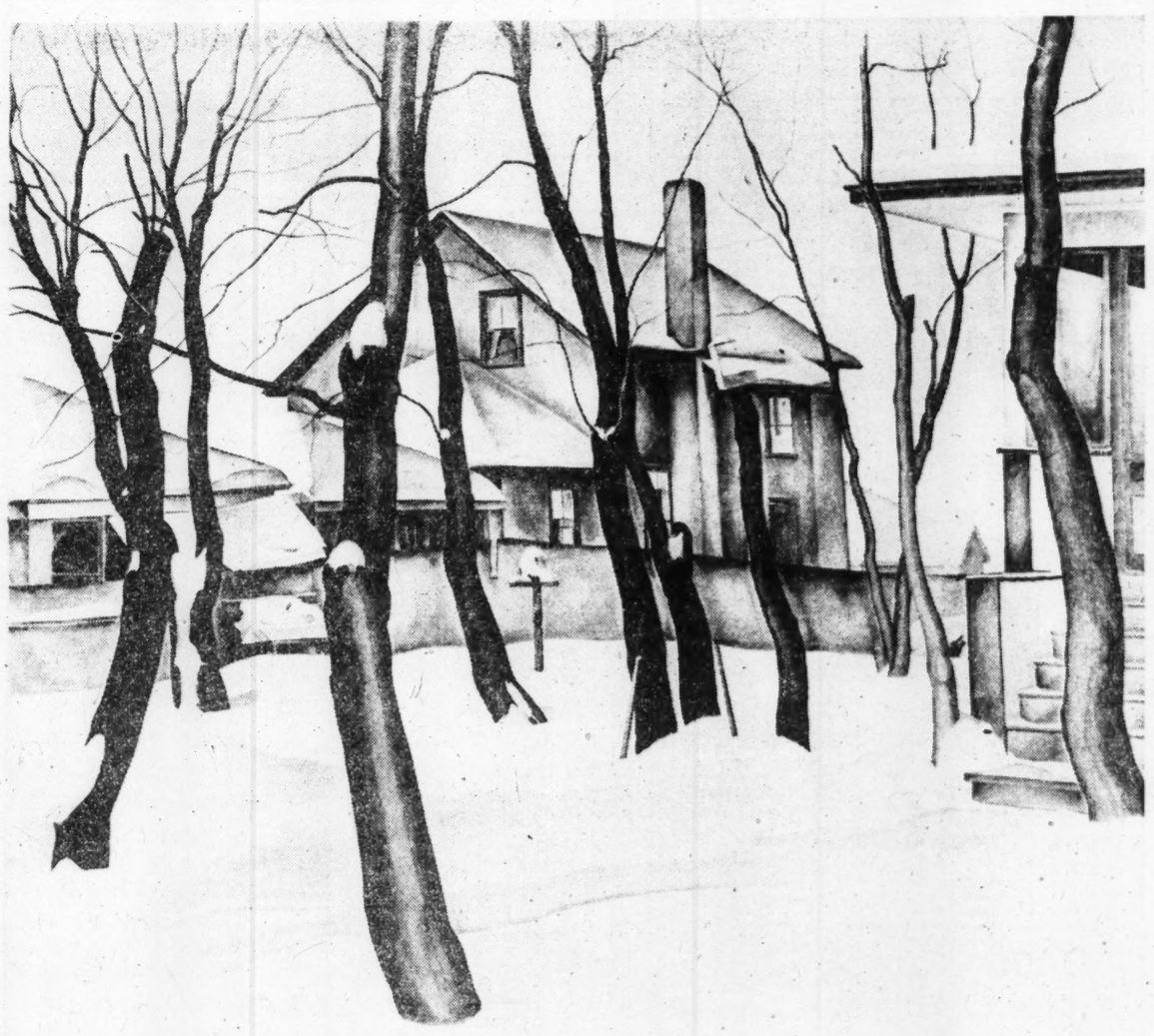

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DOC SNIDER'S HOUSE": *A Painting by Lionel Lemoine Fitzgerald*

LIONEL LEMOINE FITZGERALD is a noted Canadian painter. He was born in Winnipeg, where he studied painting at the Keszthelyi School of Art, and he studied also at The Art Students' League in New York. In 1932 he became a member of the famous Canadian Group of Seven, which disbanded a year later.

The Group of Seven consisted of painters who had become friendly through their common calling before the last war. They were in accord in their enthusiasm to paint Canada. A nationalistic bond united them and, although they started by portraying the picturesque scenery of Canada after the manner of the French Impressionists, they soon found it necessary to alter their technique. One of the Group, A. Y. Jackson, wrote: "We felt there was a rich field for landscape motifs in the north country and we frankly abandoned our attempts at literal painting and treated our subjects with the freedom of the decorative designer. We tried to emphasize color, line, and pattern; even, if need be, at the sacrifice of atmospheric qualities."

These painters depicted the Canadian forests, great snowy expanses, villages, farms, mountains, icebergs, lakes, and islands.

Teach All Nations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GO YE THEREFORE, and teach all nations, . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," said Jesus to the eleven disciples (Matthew 28:19, 20). These eleven men had followed him with varying degrees of fidelity and understanding throughout the time of his ministry in Palestine. After his resurrection, he had appointed a place on a Galilean hilltop where once again they might see him and receive his final instructions for the work they were to undertake.

The task before them would call for their complete devotion to its fulfillment. Here on the mountain top Jesus came to them again, encouraging them with the evidence of his own unrivaled victory over the violence of his adversaries. Here it was that he bade them carry to *all nations* the truth he had taught and lived among them with such power and convincing success. And he crowned his final exhortation with the promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

* * *

Surely, at no period in the world's history has there been a more imperative demand than there is today to ascend in thought to where that Christ-message may be heard and obeyed. The call to minister to the needs of humanity, to be prepared "to teach all nations," is insistent, and demands consecration, wisdom, inspiration. The futility of material methods, of human scheming, of so-called prevision and preparedness, of sinister designs and deep-laid plans for world power, is now unmasked and undisguised. Such designs have crashed in unimaginable chaos and disaster. The gaunt spectacle of a godless purpose to usurp the power and prerogatives of divinity, of law and order, of good government, lies bankrupt before the gaze of mortals, revealing by contrast that it is the meek who inherit the earth and all that accompanies this inheritance.

How is this sacred trust, given in such a wonderful manner to those eleven disciples centuries ago, to go into all the world to teach all nations, to be carried out? Only as its spiritual import is discerned and adhered to can we hope to keep the peace, the unity, the harmony, and the prosperity which will heal humanity's wounds, lift its burdens, breaking down its fears and limitations.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 559), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." To the student of Christian Science the opportunity to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature is an ever-present command, an increasing and imperative demand. In this passage Mrs. Eddy indicates the way to let thought embrace and include the spiritual universe as well as man.

The recognition of one infinite Mind, one universal divine consciousness from which all ideas emanate, and of which all ideas are constituents, reveals progressively something of the divine universe and demonstrates at least in a degree the eternal verities of Spirit. In this way alone can Christianization come to humanity, God's kingdom come upon earth. Universal peace, harmony, plenty, can be established in no other way. Let us ask ourselves how much we are contributing to this ultimatum which we so desire. How may we make our contributions more effective?

* * *

In an article in "Miscellaneous Writings" called "The March Primary Class" (p. 279) Mrs. Eddy writes, "We, to-day, in this class-room, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind; for then the whole world will feel the influence of this Mind; as when the earth was without form, and Mind spake and form appeared." What a wonderful promise is contained for the faithful and obedient follower of the Master's final command, interpreted by the clear teachings of Christian Science! Later in the same article (pp. 281, 282) Mrs. Eddy adds: "You will need, in future, *practice* more than theory. You are going out to demonstrate a living faith, a true sense of the infinite good, a sense that does not limit God, but brings to human view an enlarged sense of Deity."

To each one of us comes the insistent demand to teach all nations by our own "enlarged sense of Deity," by our growing understanding of the spiritual universe and man, by our living example of the all-inclusiveness of the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, that the divine government is an ever-present possibility, a divine reality.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Road Among the Dunes

Follow the old beach road winding among
dunes:
Sands sibilant under turning wheels—
The hub-thick ruts—crushed bitterwort.

O dunes,
Opening wedge-shapes to blue-salt sea!
Climbing a long sky-sweep
Under a shaping wind, to fall
In warm-hollow waves,
Holding receding tide, rattle of shells,
Wash of purple crabs:
Spreading a tangle of wet round kelp to
dry
Across sepia tops.

O wide brown dunes—
Hold the ice-splintering spray
From us and the winding road.

KAY DEBARD HALL

Enseigner toutes les Nations

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"ALLEZ DONC, enseignez toutes les nations... en leur apprenant à garder tout ce que je vous ai commandé. Et voici que je suis avec vous tous les jours, jusqu'à la fin du monde," dit Jésus aux onze disciples (Matthieu 28:19, 20). Pendant tout son ministère en Palestine, ces onze hommes l'avaient suivi avec une fidélité, une compréhension plus ou moins grandes. Après sa résurrection, il leur fit dire de se rendre sur une montagne en Galilée; lui-même s'y présenterait à eux encore une fois et leur donnerait les instructions finales sur l'œuvre qu'ils devaient entreprendre.

La tâche qui les attendait exigerait un dévouement sans réserve. Là-haut Jésus s'approcha d'eux; il les encouragea par la preuve de son incomparable victoire sur la violence de ses adversaires. Il leur commanda de faire connaître à *toutes les nations* la vérité qu'il avait enseignée et vécue parmi eux avec un pouvoir, un succès convaincant. Et pour finir il leur donna cette promesse: "Voici que je suis avec vous tous les jours, jusqu'à la fin du monde!"

Au cours de l'histoire, il n'y a jamais eu d'époque où plus que maintenant, il importât de monter en pensée jusque dans les sphères où l'on peut entendre le message du Christ et lui obéir. Nous devons secourir l'humanité, lui rendre service, être prêts à enseigner "toutes les nations"; l'appel qui nous est adressé est instant, il exige de notre part la consécration, la sagesse, l'inspiration. Elle est maintenant démasquée, mise à nu, la vanité des méthodes matérielles, des intrigues humaines, des soi-disant prévisions et des préparatifs martiaux, des desseins sinistres ou des plans ténébreux pour la conquête du monde. Ces desseins se sont effondrés, aboutissant au désastre, produisant un chaos indescriptible. Les mortels peuvent voir la ruine des ambitions impies qui voulaient usurper le pouvoir et les prérogatives de la divinité, de la loi, de l'ordre, du gouvernement équitable; et ce triste spectacle révèle le fait opposé: ceux qui sont doux possèdent la terre et tout ce dont s'accompagne cet héritage.

Comment pourrons-nous accomplir la sainte mission confiée d'une manière si remarquable à ces onze disciples auxquels, voici bien des siècles, le Maître commanda d'instruire toutes les nations? Il faut en discerner la portée spirituelle et nous y attacher fidèlement; c'est seulement ainsi que nous pourrons maintenir la paix, l'unité, l'harmonie, la prospérité qui guériront les blessures du genre humain, allégeront ses fardeaux, détruiront ses craintes et ses limitations.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 559): "Le 'son doux et subtil' de la pensée scientifique porte à travers les continents et les océans jusqu'aux extrémités les plus lointaines du globe." Pour le Scientiste Chrétien, aller partout le monde et prêcher l'évangile à toute créature représente un commandement toujours actuel, un devoir de plus en plus clair, une impérieuse nécessité. Dans ce passage, Mrs. Eddy fait voir de quelle manière la pensée peut embrasser et comprendre non seulement l'homme, mais l'univers spirituel.

Reconnaître l'unique Entendement infini, la conscience divine, universelle, dont émanent toutes les idées qui sont ses éléments constitutifs, cela révèle progressivement le divin univers et démontre au moins dans une certaine mesure les éternelles vérités de l'Esprit. Ainsi seulement deviendront possibles la christianisation de l'humanité, la venue du royaume de Dieu sur la terre. La paix universelle, l'harmonie, l'abondance, ne peuvent s'établir d'aucune autre façon. Demandons-nous jusqu'à quel point nous contribuons à ce résultat que nous désirons avec ardeur. Comment pourrons-nous rendre notre apport plus efficace?

Dans un article de *Miscellaneous Writings*, intitulé "Le cours Primaire de mars" (p. 279), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Nous qui sommes aujourd'hui dans cette classe, nous sommes assez nombreux pour convertir le monde si nous nous inspirons du seul Entendement, car alors l'influence de cet Entendement se fera sentir dans le monde entier; il en fut ainsi lorsque, la terre étant informe, l'Entendement parla et la forme apparut." Quelle merveilleuse promesse pour le disciple obéissant et fidèle qui veut mettre en pratique le commandement final du Maître, si clairement interprété par la Science Chrétienne! Au cours du même article, Mrs. Eddy ajoute (pp. 281, 282): "A l'avenir, il vous faudra *la pratique* plus que la théorie. Vous allez entreprendre de démontrer une foi vivante, un vrai sens du bien infini, un sens qui ne limite pas Dieu mais fait voir aux humains un plus vaste concept de la Divinité."

Ce qui est demandé avec insistance à chacun de nous, c'est que nous enseignions tous les peuples, par notre "plus vaste concept de la Divinité," par notre comprehension croissante de l'univers et de l'homme spirituel, par une vie prouvant la plénitude de l'Entendement qui était en Jésus le Christ; notre exemple doit leur faire voir que le gouvernement de Dieu est une possibilité toujours présente, une réalité divine.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ready to Go

ALREADY THE WOODS are filling up with grackles, gathering into bands. They storm like a black cloud through the groves and descend with a sound like the pattering of rain drops, as they alight with their little guttural exclamations in the boughs. They are not going very far—perhaps no more than south of the thirty-first parallel, but they make a much greater to-do about it than many bound for the tropics. All this fussing and grabbing and preening, and starting only to scurry back, reminds one of the New England old maid who said she would rather be ready to go and not go, than go and not be ready. Such people never will go far, and the majority of them will never be ready. Only those who start without demanding that they shall be comfortable en route and able to maintain a well-preened appearance, will ever see "Vineland rising from the wild brown foam." — From "An Almanac for Moderns," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam. 1935.)

The Boston Boyhood of Oliver Wendell Holmes

WENDELL [HOLMES] made no particular record as a scholar. He was healthy, red-cheeked, strong, and while he cared little for football and cricket, he loved outdoors and the things a boy could do outdoors. In winter he skated with his friends. Just over the fence at the western end of the Public Garden was a muddy beach; beyond it the Back Bay invited—black deep ice from the Mill Dam to Boston Neck. Farther up the Bay the skating was dangerous; tide water, rushing in and out the Mill Dam gates, made the ice thin.

On days when the snow was good Wendell dragged his sled to school, left it in the yard, and when school was out hurried with his friends to the Long Coast. This ran from the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, right through Boston Common to the West Street entrance, then down Tremont Street Mall until your sled stopped. Or you could start at the crest of Beacon Hill and fly straight down to Washington Street.

But which ever route Wendell Holmes preferred, it was exciting business. Nobody merely coasted—they raced, and the technique of racing was not easy to acquire. On Saturday afternoons people lined the Long Coast to watch. The fastest sleds had names: spectators bet on them as they would on a horse. Wendell's sled was long, it curved upward in front and was painted yellow, adorned with a bright red flying horse. At the top of the hill, dragging his sled by its rope, Wendell took a fast running start, threw the sled ahead with the rope along its middle, then launched his body through the air, lighting chest first so softly the sled was not retarded by a second. . . .

Just west of the Common was the Public Garden. Here the visiting circuses camped; the big tent could be entered at the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets. The great drawing card was the announcement that the elephants would bathe in the Frog Pond. It was a delirious business to stand and watch the huge beasts wade in to the end of their chains, fill their trunks with water, and then solemnly spray themselves down the backbone. . . .

And in March, when the ice broke in the harbor, it was fun to walk with your friends down to Commercial Wharf and watch the clippers come in. As each merchant ship approached the city, its flag was run up on the flagstaff of the Old State House. It might be Mr. Lodge's *Don Quixote* coming down the harbor, or his *Sancho Panza*. When she docked, the boys swarmed aboard, begging Chinese fireworks from the captain, ginger, sweetmeats, lychee nuts. Over on Lewis Wharf boys crowded to beg postage stamps from the sailors, rare issues from Hawaii, triangular stamps from the Cape of Good Hope. The *Flying Cloud* was launched one fine summer day at East Boston; Wendell saw her slide down the ways to water lined with paddle-wheel steamers, with great square-rigged ships maneuvering slowly down to free water. — From "Yankee From Olympus," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (Boston: Little, Brown. 1943.)

White Is White

By any moon,
White is white
As at noon.

Sky and bay,
Trees at night
Are all gray.

Said in one:
White is white;
Black needs sun.

MARIAN GLEASON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	691,840
1944 volume to date	225,396,238
1943 volume to date	255,001,998

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.8	Saturday	54.6
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	48.5
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	62	61⅞	62	+ ½
Abbott Lab pf4	30	109	108½	108½	—1½
Acme Steel 3a	1	65	65	65	+ ½
ACF-Brill Motor	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Adams Exp 2.15e	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	9	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅜	6	6	
Alb&Susq7.55e	180	181	175	181	+11
Alleghany Corp	29	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	53	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	9	57⅛	56¼	57	+1
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	31	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ¼
Al Chein & Dye 6	3	149	148	149	+1
Allied Mills 3e	21	31⅜	30⅞	31½	+1¼
Allied Strs 1	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	5	37⅛	37¼	37½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	5	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 2e	17	79¼	78½	78½	
Amerada Pet 3	1	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	27	27	27	
Am Bank Note .80	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf3	20	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	9	44¾	44	44¾	+1⅛
Am BrSh pf5¼	30	131	130⅝	131	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	48	11⅞	11	11	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Am Can pf 7	150	182½	182	182	
Am Car & F 2½e	24	28¾	28	28¾	+1
Am C&F pf7	7	96	95¼	96	+1
Am Chain & C 2	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	60	128¾	128⅜	128¾	+ ½
Am Colortype .60	3	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Am Cys S pf 6	100	106	105½	106	+ ½
Am Distil	60	49½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am & For Pow	35	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	6	93	92½	92½	— ½
Am & FP 7 7k	5	96¾	95¾	95¾	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	90	20⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅝
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	2	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ¼
Am Ice pf 3e	1	76	76	76	+1
Am Internat .20e	4	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
Am Locomo 3ae	61	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	80	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+1⅛
Am Metal 1	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am NewsCo1.60	10	57¾	56½	56½	—1
Am Pow & Lt	22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P&L S5 pf	17	53¾	52½	53	+ ¾
Am P&L S5 pf	23	46½	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .40	41	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .80	18	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Am RM pf 4½	260	74	73½	74	— ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Seating	2	16½	16½	16½	
Am Sh Bldg 3e	1	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	6	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7	60	158⅞	158½	158⅞	+ ⅜
Am Snuff 2.40	2	44½	44	44½	— ¼
Am Snuff pf 6	20	148	148	148	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
Am Stores 1	11	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	163⅞	163⅜	163⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	65¼	65	65	
Am Tob B 3a	12	65⅞	65½	65¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	280	144½	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	42	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅝
Am Viscose 2	22	42½	41⅞	42¼	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	24	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	8⅛	8	8	
Am Wool pf 12k	5	95½	95	95	
Am Zinc L & S	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Anaconda Cop1¼e	26	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼e	150	31½	30¾	31½	+1½
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	2	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	
Armstrong Cork 1	6	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
Armour & Co	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf	10	111	111	111	+1
Armour pr pf 6k	3	101	68½	101	+2
Artloom Corp .40	9	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6	30	1.97⅛	109	109	
Assd D Gd 2pf7	6	108¼	108	108	— ¼
Atch T & S F 6	56	69½	68½	69	+ ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	5	100⅞	100¼	10	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3e	16	40¼	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Atl G&WIndies 3e	6	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅞
Atl Refining 1½e	16	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	10	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp 1½e	14	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56	5	56	
AtlasPowd3¼e	10	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ½
AustN pfA5½	20	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	46	5	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct 3¼e	47	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	104	8⅜	8	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	26	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	12	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k	20	67½	67½	67½	
Barber Asph 1¼e	5	25	24⅜	25	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾	1	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	5	15½	15½	15½	
Bath Iron Wks 4	29	18	17¾	17¾	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	34	33½	34	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Beech Aircr 1e	18	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Bell Aircr 1e	6	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	9	45⅜	45	45½	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	3	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 6	4	62	61¾	62	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	1	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+1⅞
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	
Blaw-Knox .70e	6	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼
Bliss&Laugh ¾ae	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Boonidale .90e	50	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Boeing Airplane 2e	16	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3	3	47⅜	47½	47½	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	100	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
Bono Strs 2	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
Borden Co 1.20e	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Brew Cp Am 2½e	1	51	51	51	—1⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ½
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
Bklyn Un Gas 1¾e	5	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Balke 1	6	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	6	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Buda Mfg	13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5	320	71½	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
Buffd Wheel 1½e	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
BurlingMills2 10e	4	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1¼e	2	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	150	77½	76½	77½	+1½
BushTB pf 3½k	460	67½	66½	66½	+ ½
Butler Bros .60	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z 1¼e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co 1½e	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
ByronJackson 1¼e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½	5	26½	26¼	26½	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	17	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy 3ae	7	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	5	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3	100	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+1⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Caro C & O 5	20	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
CarpenterStl 1¾e	2	32	32	32	+1
Carrier Corp	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Case Jl pf 7	8	148½	148	148	+1
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47½	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 1½a	5	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	6	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
Celotex Cp pf 1	40	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent IllLtpf4½	50	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	10	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅝
Cent Violeta S 3e	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
CenturyRibM .40a	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	11	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	57	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Certain-teed pf	780	134	130	131¾	+1¼
Chain Belt 1	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Champ Pap & F 1	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	21	47¾	47⅜	47¾	+ ¼
Chi & E III	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
Chi & E III A 2e	4	14	14	14	
Chi Grt West	10	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	8	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	81	29¼	29	29	
Chi & NWpf .20e	43	50¼	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	38	90⅜	89	90¼	+1¾
City I&F 1.20	1	2.1⅜	20½	20½	
City Stores ½	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Clark Equip 3	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	—1¼
Cle G B pf 5	40	107¼	106½	106½	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	28	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+ ⅞
Clett Pea 1¼e	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	2	137	136½	137	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	150	64¾	64	64	+ ¼
Colgate-Plm ½a	10	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pof4¼a	20	107	107	107	+1
Collins & Aik 1	2	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Colo Fuel & Iron 1	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Col&South 1pf	220	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	4	33⅝	33½	33½	
ColumG&El .20e	98	4⅛	4	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	92	92	92	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf5	20	85	82½	82½	—1¾
Column Pict ¾e	4	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
Column Carbon 4	2	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Comm Credit 2	19	38½	38	38	— ½
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	28	42¾	42¾	42⅝	+ ⅛
Comm Solvents .30e	9	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Com Ed 1.40	14	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
Com'wlth&South	43	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Com & So pf 3¾	2	92⅞	91⅞	92¼	+ ½
Conde Nast 1e	5	20	20	20	
CongoleumNairn1a	7	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	29	29	29	+ ½
Consol Cigpf4¾a	320	99	98½	99	+1
Cons Copper	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	31	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅜	1.7⅛	107⅛	— ¼
Cons Film pf 3¾k	5	28¾	28⅜	28¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Cons Vultee 2	16	16¾	15½	16½	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	9	24	24	24	
Consol'n Coal	19	18⅞	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	25	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½	10	110½	110½	110½	
Cont Bak ¾e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½e	6	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	19	39	38½	38	+ ¾
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	49	48½	49	+ ¼
Cont Motors .60	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	21	28½	28⅛	28⅜	
Container Cp 1¾e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Copper-Bess ¾ae	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	160	46	46	46	
CopperweldStl .80	16	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	30	54	53½	54	+ ¾
Corn Prod 2.60	4	60¾	60¾	60¾	
Corn Prod pf 7	20	181	181	181	+ ½
Cornell-D-E .60e	7	19⅞	19½	19½	
Coty Interna	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Crane Co 1a	19	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	1	70	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24	24	24	
Crosley Corp 1	9	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork & S 1	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3e	19	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	83	83	83	+1⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	4	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	620	25½	24¾	25	
Cudahy Pack .30e	7	25½	25⅛	25½	
Cuneo Press 1½	4	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	19	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	25	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Davega Stores .30e	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
DavisonChem 1¼e	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½	10	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	36	36	36	+1
Deere & Co 2e	6	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	+ ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	26	32	31⅜	31¾	+ ¾
Del Lack & West	18	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit Stl 1.20	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Dexter Shoe 1.40	2	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Diamond Match 1	1	16	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Dist Co-So h2.22	19	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die 1¾e	2	42	42	42	
Dome Mines 1.20h	7	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	5	65	65	65	
Dow Chem 3	3	122¼	123	123	—1
Dow Chem pf 4	2	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
Dresser Indust 1e	36	48¼	45¼	48¼	+3¼
Duriron Co Inc	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾ae	16	155⅛	155	155	— ¼
du Pont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	
Duq Lt 1pf 5	30	114¾	114	114	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	7	13⅛	13	13	
Eastern Air L	4	37	36½	37	+ ¼
East S Stl .20e	3	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ¼
Elec Auto-Lite 2	6	43⅜	42¾	42¾	
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	19	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	11	12½	12¼	12⅝	
El Power & Lt	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Pow&Lt S5 pf	10	88	86½	87½	+1½
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	18	95½	93¾	94½	+1¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	32	19¾	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	46	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
Eng PS S5 pf5	40	.03	103	103	
EPSS5½pf5½	150	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
Eng PS S6 pf6	70	103¾	103¾	103¾	—2¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1	4	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1	40	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	8	61	61	1	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
EvansProducts 3ae	1	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	40½	40	40½	+1
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	4	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	21	26½	26	26½	+1
Fed Mogul 1¾ae	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Federat D Strs1½	11	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¾
FedDStrs pf4¼	20	102	102	102	
Ferro Enam ¾e	2	23	23	23	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	11	52¼	52	52	— ½
FirestoneT&R 2e	6	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
First Nat Strs2½	3	42⅞	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote .90e	6	22⅜	21¾	22	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
FollansbeeStl pf	130	45	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Foster Wheel 1¼e	24	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar1¾e	15	16¼	15⅞	16	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.60	2	39	39	39	
FruehaufTpf4½	80	114½	113¾	113¾	— ¼
Gair Robert .30g	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3	210	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	7	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾a	50	56	56	56	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	51½	51	51	+ ½
Gen Baking .60	8	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
Gen Bronze .80e	43	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable	13	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	21	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	240	118	113⅝	118	+4
Gen Cigar 1	8	27	27	27	
Gen Cigar pf 7	40	153	153	153	+3
Gen Elec 1.40	32	39¼	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¼	41⅞	42	
Gen G & El A	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gen G&E cv pf	30	137	137	137	— ½
Gen Mills 4	3	115	114⅞	115	— ½
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130	130	130	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	5	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	6	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¾
Gen Shoe 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	1650	106½	105	106⅜	+3⅞
Gen Tel 1.60	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾e	1	28	28	28	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	23¾	23½	23¾	
Gen T&R pf4½	60	104	104	104	
Gillette Sat R .80	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Glidden Co .90e	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	100	141	141	141	+1
Goodrich BF 2	11	50¾	49½	49½	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	21	104½	104½	104½	+1
Goodyear T&R 2	12	47	46⅞	47	+ ½
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	50	5½	5½	5½	
Granby Con M 30e	3	43¼	43	43¼	
Grand Union ¾ae	1	18	18	18	
Granite C S .175e	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Grant W T 1.40	2	40	40	40	+ ⅜
Gt NorIrOre ct 2e	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	36	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	8	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅜
Greer H L 2a	2	53½	53½	53½	
Greyhound Corp 1	32	25⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Grum AirCra 1¾e	8	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	150	175	171	175	+4½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	57	56¾	57	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	4	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅝
Hack W pfA1¾	40	28¼	27½	27½	—1
Hamil Wat pf 6	80	109	109	109	
Hanna 4¼a pf	20	106	105⅞	106	
Hanna S5 pf 5	20	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	7	17¾	17	17¾	
Hayes Mfg	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5	70	107¼	106¾	107¼	— ¼
Hecht Co 1.20	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
Helme G W 4¼e	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	18	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Pow1½e	9	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ¼
Hollander&Son 1e	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Homestake Min	6	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35¼	37¼
American Manufacturing	53⅜	56¼
American Manufac 5 pf	98⅜	
American Optical	29½	31⅝
American Wringer Co.	11⅞	12⅝
†Amoskeag Company	44	
†Amoskeag Company pf	82	
Appleton Company	35¼	38¼
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅜
Arlington Mills	53⅛	56½
Art Metal Construction	27¼	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¼	31¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	25⅜	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	
Bendix Tome Appliance	8⅝	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19⅞	21¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	
Boston Wharf Company	24⅜	26⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubbe	37	39½
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34½	37
Brown Durrell	6⅛	6⅞
Campbell A S Co Inc	11⅝	13
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅜	19
Colonial Stores	22½	24¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46½	49¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29	31½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	77	80
Durez-Plastic	27½	29½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	155⅜	171⅜
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23⅛
Exolon Co	9⅜	10¼
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	27¾	30¼
Fruit of the Loom	28⅞	30¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16¾	18¼
General Machinery	27¾	29⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11⅞	12⅞
Goodall Sanford	23	25½
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84	
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33½
Great Northern Paper Co	34⅜	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	72	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	22½	
Harrington & Richardson	11¼	13⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	7⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	44½	47¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅞	23⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¼	27½
Hoover Electro Chem	9 6/8	10⅝
International Detrola	15½	16⅝
Kendall Company	11⅜	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23½
Koppers Co	28½	29⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	38½	41
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	74⅛	81⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	51	53
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	66¾	70
Merck & Co	34	38⅜
Merrimack Manufacturing	54½	58
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11⅝
Mosaic Co Class B	5⅞	6¼
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21⅛
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	78	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¼	40¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	88¼	93
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅝
National Shirt Shops	16⅞	18⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	23¾	25¼
New England Time	6⅞	7½
Nicholson File Company	37½	39⅝
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11¼
Oneida Limited	22¼	24½
Parker Appliance	15½	16⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	121½	126½
Quincy M'f Cold Stor & W	71	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅜	2⅝
Richardson & Co	46	48¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	
Submarine Signal Co	37¾	40½
Tampax Inc	5¾	6⅞
Time Incorporated	67¼	70¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4¼	4⅝
United Elastic Corp	18¾	20¾
US Envelope Company	81	85½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	132	137
Waltham Watch Co	26	29
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107⅜
Wamsutta Mills Inc	31	33¼
Warner & Swasey Co	10½	11½
Warren Bros Class B	39¾	42¾
Warren Bros Class C	16⅛	17⅝
West Point Manufacturing	45¼	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅝	13½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14	15¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	42	
Brockton Gas Light	9	9⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17¾	19¼
Conn Light & Power	48	50½
Derby Gas & Elec	20½	22¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	25	27
Eastern Utilities Asso cons	2½	3
Fall River Gas Works	25½	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40¾	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	89	92
Hartford Electric Light	55	57⅜
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	18⅞	20⅜
Holyoke Water Power	17⅛	19⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	
Lowell Electric Light	40¾	43½
Lynn Gas & Electric	87¼	90¾
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34⅜	37⅛
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33¾	36
N E Power Assn 6 pf	59½	61¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	108½	112½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	101½	105½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	56	58½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	51	53¾
Newport Electric	23½	
Providence Gas	8⅝	9½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109	114
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	8⅜	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	22⅞	24⅞
Western Mass Companies	23¼	27¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	26⅛	26⅝
Bank of New York (14)	448	460
Bankers Trust (1.40)	59	61¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	106½	114½
Cent'l Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	106½	110
Chase National (1.40)	42¼	44¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	52	54¼
Commercial (1.60)	48¼	50¾
Continental Gand&Trust (.80)	21⅝	23¼
Corn Ex Bk&Tr (2.40)	53⅜	56⅛
Empire Trust (3)	82	86
First National New York (30)	1780	1820
Guaranty Trust (12)	340	348
Irving Trust (.60)	15¾	16¾
Kings County (80)	1635	1685
Lawyers Trust (1)	38½	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51⅞	54⅝
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¼
Morgan (J. P.)	270½	278½
National City (1)	41½	43½
New York Trust (2½)	104	108
Public (1½)	48	50½
Title Guaranty & Trust	11	11⅞
United States (60a)	1465	1510

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	
First National (2)	56⅛	58⅞
Merchants National (12)	330	345
†New England Trust (30)	2400	
National Rockland (2)	54½	59½
National Shawmut (1)	27¼	29
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	128	135
†State Street Trust (2)	275	
United States Trust (.50)	10⅜	11⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	17⅜	18⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	58½	62½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	52⅜	55¼
Continental Illinois (4)	99⅜	103¾
First National Chicago (8)	279	284
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	38¾	41⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38¾	40½
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance	20¼	22¼
American Casualty	10¾	12
American Equitable (1)	14⅜	16⅛
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	16¾	18¼
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (16a)	610	645
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (1e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	54¼	56¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	43	45½
Federal (1.40)	48¼	51¾
Fre Assc Philoladelphia (2a)	62½	66½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	87⅜	91¾
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	11⅞	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	21⅜	23⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	17⅜	19¾
Glens Falls (1.50)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	6⅞	8
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅜	28⅛
Homestead (½)	14	
Ins Co No. America (2½a)	88¾	91¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.60)	36¼	39¼
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8⅛
Mass Bonding (2½)	71	74½
Merchants & Mfs of NY (1.40)	4⅞	5⅛
Mere Fire Association (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	56¼	59¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜

Heads Loan League

Kaufmann & Fabry

W. M. Brock

President of the Gem City Building and Loan Associates, Dayton, Ohio, elected president of the United States Savings and Loan League, succeeding John F. Scott of St. Paul, Minn. Henry P. Irr, president of the Baltimore Savings and Loan Association, was named vice-president of the league.

	Bid	Asked
National Union (2a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	26⅜	28⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.60)	10⅝	12⅜
North River (1)	21¾	23⅛
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	82½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	92½	97½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	13⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	35⅛
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075e)	4⅞	6⅜
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23⅜
St Paul Fire &Marine (1.60a)	68¼	71⅞
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44⅛	48⅜
Security (1.40)	33½	35⅜
Springfield (4) (a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	35⅜	37⅞
Travelers (16)	319	334
United States Fid & G (1a)	26⅜	28⅝
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅛	33⅝

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	3.77	4.13
Amerex Holding	26.25	28.125
Axe Houghton Fund	14.75	15.86
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.19	105.41
Boston Fund	18.04	19.40
Broad Street Investing	29.93	32.41
Bullock Fund	15.78	17.29
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.60	31.82
Chemical Fund	9.71	10.51
Christiana Securities Co	2620.00	2720.00
Commodity Corp	9.32	
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.50	47.50
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.65	24.32
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.80	14.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc.	19.50	21.42
Fund Investors Inc.	23.04	25.25
General Capital	34.68	37.29
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.60	6.60
Low Priced Shares	5.92	6.51
Railroad Shares	3.84	4.24
Railroad Equip Shares	4.39	4.84
Stone Shares	4.32	4.76

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.96		S-1		27.06
B-2	29.99		S-2		14.12
B-3	20.82		S-3		11.64
B-4	10.58		S-4		5.29
K-1	19.97		K-2		23.41
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.60				
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fo	41.50				
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.59			10.21	
Maryland Fund	5.50			6.10	
Mass Inv Trust	22.27			23.95	
Mass Inv 2d Tr	11.11			11.95	
Mutual Invest	41.23			42.28	
Nation Wide Voting	1.34			1.47	
New England Fund	13.12			14.14	
New York Stock					
Automobile	6.84			7.53	
Railroad	5.89			6.16	
Railroad Equip.	7.62			8.38	
Steel	5.98			6.58	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.53			24.25	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53			.58	
Putnam Fund	14.36			15.44	
Quarterly Income Shares	7.775			8.425	
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00				
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.04			95.94	
State Street Invest	45.25			48.25	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76			.86	
Wellington Fund	17.23			18.00	

Fixed and Unit Type

Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.81	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.92	
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.94	5.70
Nation Wide Sec	3.86	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.20	
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.86	
North Am Tr Shrs 1936	2.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1938	2.25	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.46	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.50	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.82	

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	34.75	36.75

Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅛	10
Piper Aircraft	37⅜	41½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¾	9¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66	1.68¼	1.65⅞	1.65⅞	
Minneapolis	1.58½	1.58	1.58¼	1.58¼	
Kansas City	1.36½	1.35⅞	1.36⅛	1.36¼	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.61⅛	1.60¼	1.60⅞	1.60⅞	
Minneapolis	1.54¼	1.54⅛	1.54¼	1.54⅜	
Kansas City	1.53⅛	1.52⅜	1.52¾	1.52¾	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.49⅞	1.49⅛	1.49¾	1.49	
Kansas City	1.42½	1.41⅞	1.42⅛	1.42⅛	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.63	.64⅜	.63	.64⅜	
Minneapolis	.60	.59	.59⅞	.59	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.07⅜	1.09⅛	1.07¾	1.08½	1.07½
May	1.05⅞	1.07¼	1.05¾	1.06⅞	1.05¾
July	1.03⅛	1.04⅝	1.03⅛	1.04¼	1.03⅛
Sept.	1.02¼	1.03⅜	1.02	1.02⅞	1.01⅝
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.05½	1.06	1.05½	1.06	1.05⅛
May	.96	.96	.95¾	.96	.95⅝
July				.91¾	.91¼

Wool
Grease

December				93.5n	93.5
March				90.7b	91.5
May				89.5n	89.3
July	88.2	88.5	88.2	88.5b	88.2
Tops					
December				132.6b	133.5
March				128.0b	127.5
May	125.1	125.3	125.1	125.1b	124.0
July	120.3	121.3	120.5	121.0b	120.5
October	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5b	117.6

n Nominal b Bid.

Cotton

December	21.65	21.65	21.52	21.53	21.60
March	21.73	21.75	21.62	21.63	21.70
May	21.76	21.76	21.63	21.64	21.72
July	21.58	21.58	21.46	21.48	21.55
October	20.86	20.87	20.77	20.78	20.84

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Egg Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Nov. 2	33.50	33.80	33.50	33.80	33.60
Dec. 16	35.75	36.05	35.40	35.55	35.70
Jan. 19	33.00	33.15	32.90	32.95	32.90
Oct. 2	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.75

Potato Futures

Nov.				3.29	3.29

Onion Futures

Nov.				1.20	1.20
Jan.				1.37	1.37

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Savings, Loan Group Weighs Home Construction Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While the home financing and home construction industry was said, on the one hand, to be at the threshold of tremendous growth, on the other hand delegates to the 52nd annual conference of the United States Savings and Loan League were told here that such growth is predicated on a lifting of rent controls.

Roy Wenzlick of St. Louis, real estate analyst, said high labor costs and other inflation after the war will demand a cessation of rent controls. Otherwise, he maintained, there'll be no housing boom.

The much anticipated postwar housing boom will also depend on the available lumber supply, Mr. Wenzlick said. There is a shortage now, and an understandable one, he pointed out, when one knows that it took two thousand carloads of lumber to rebuild docks at Naples, Italy.

In resolutions, the conference pledged itself to safeguard returning service men and women who want to become home owners. Savings and loan associations will try to protect them from abnormal prices for homes, from unsound house construction and uneconomical schedules of home payments.

Interest Rates

The G. I. Bill of Rights is expected to drive down interest rates on home building, temporarily at least. This is all right so far as veterans are concerned, it was said, for with the Government standing back of such purchases there is no risk involved. However, interest rates generally will spring back to normal levels, it was predicted.

Declaring there is to be "no armistice on the financial front," another resolution pledged the purchase of an additional billion dollars in Government bonds by savings and loan institutions in 1945, if war requirements demand it. Already these associations have put $1,500,000,000 into Government bonds.

To encourage small local business to start home building the moment war needs permit, the League urged that the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency make every effort to remove all curbs on the building industry at the earliest moment possible without interfering with the war effort.

"Encouragement to the small local builder through simplification of machinery and red-tape for obtaining materials is imperative," the conference declared, "if any major home building program is to be got under way rapidly to help absorb dislocations in employment in the conversion period."

Shift to Standard Housing

Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., of the National Housing Agency, speaking before the conference, pointed out that the main focus of new wartime housing construction is now shifting to building as much standard housing for general use in crowded areas as the materials and manpower supply permits. Thus, he said, "we are getting nearer and nearer the stage of concrete large-scale action."

As he sees it, there need be no elbowing between public housing and the private building industry. Both, he thinks, are needed. The federal government, he emphasized, should merely supplement the operations of private industry.

He declared the big challenge in postwar housing—and the big opportunity for the building industry after the war—is in producing good housing for the white collar workers and other wage earners not now adequately served.

"There are millions of self-supporting families who want new houses," said Mr. Blandford, "but who can't afford them at present or past prices or under existing financing arrangements. This is the big potential new housing market for private enterprise, representing a large untapped outlet for production, investments and jobs.

"It is also the big challenge in postwar housing," he declared, "since it is doubtful that a construction rate of a million and a quarter houses a year could be sustained for very long without decisive broadening of the market served by private enterprise. Undoubtedly the search for the proper tools to reach this broader market must encompass technical progress, improved production methods, the economies made possible by large-scale operations, and possibly additional methods of properly controlled financial assistance."

High Land Cost Bottleneck

Such assistance, he explained, might well include the federal government's working with state and local governments to break the bottleneck of high land costs which now prevent redevelopment of slum areas.

He listed eight fields for governmental assistance in housing, but said "participation of private enterprise is basic throughout the housing process," and that government—local, state, or federal—can best serve the public interest in housing by helping private enterprise and supplementing it where necessary "towards an overall goal of decent housing for all American families." There needs to be, he emphasized, "an over-all approach to housing."

W. M. Brock, of Dayton, Ohio, president of the $30,000,000 Gem City Building and Loan Association, was elected president of the United States Savings and Loan League, to succeed John F. Scott, of St. Paul. Mr. Brock was first vice-president of the League this past year. He is also a member of the council of the international organization of the thrift and home financing business, having been elected at its last international congress, held in Zurich in 1939. He has served, too, as chairman of the United States League's important Committee on Economic Policies, and on its Committee on Trends and its Constitution Committee.

Sees Food Surplus Problem After War

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas estimated that postwar food consumption would be 85 per cent or less of present consumption and said, "we are deluding ourselves if we think we will not be plagued with surplus problems after the war."

Speaking before the Grocery Manufacturers of America convention, Mr. Hope advocated use of a "two-price system," which he explained as having one price for farm goods sold for domestic consumption and a lower price for farm goods sold for export or for industrial uses, both government-guaranteed.

"If we can meet foreign competition from the standpoint of price and if our government will exercise the economic power which it will have at the end of the war, we can find some export outlets for agricultural products," the Congressman said.

Favors Half U. S. Trade by Own Ships

NEW YORK (AP) — A postwar policy of the United States aimed at carrying half of its foreign trade in its own ships, in the opinion of Basil Harris, president of the United States Lines, "should in no wise give alarm to any British shipping men."

The problem of 23,000,000 tons of surplus Liberty ships is yet to be solved, Mr. Harris said to the foreign marketing group of the American Marketing Association.

Declaring that the ships were too slow for world competition because of American maritime laws and wage standards, Mr. Harris said ruinous cargo rate reductions would result if they were sold to countries operating below American standards.

Government subsidies to American shipbuilders were supported by Mr. Harris "solely to equalize labor costs all around the world."

Department Store Sales 9 P. C. Above 1943 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales last week were 9 per cent above those of the corresponding week of 1943, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Sales for the year through Nov. 11 also were 9 per cent up.

For the week, the Atlanta federal reserve district reported sales 20 per cent up from the corresponding week a year ago, the St. Louis district was 13 per cent up, New York 10, Philadelphia 10, Cleveland 10, Kansas City 9, San Francisco 9, Richmond 9, Boston 8, Dallas 7, Chicago 6.

Christiana Securities Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Christiana Securities Co., an investing concern holding principally stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and General Motors, declared a dividend of $29.25 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 27. In the past 3 quarters, payments of $22 were made. With this payment the total dividends paid in 1944 will total $95.25, against $75.50, in 1943.

More Earning Power For Niagara Utility Common Postulated

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A consolidated and recapitalized Buffalo, Niagara, & Eastern Power System should have annual postwar earnings of $7,500,000 available for common stock dividends, a witness for Niagara Hudson Power Corporation testified today at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing on plans to reorganize the Niagara Hudson subsidiary.

F. M. Carhart, a member of the firm of Jackson & Moreland, consulting engineers, said he based his estimate on the present 40 per cent tax rate.

Reorganization plans filed by Niagara Hudson and Buffalo Niagara agree on the consolidation of Buffalo Niagara and its subsidiaries and on all phases of the recapitalization except the distribution of the 3,225,000 shares of new common stock.

Buffalo Niagara would allocate 91 per cent of the common stock to holders of its 1.60 second preferred stock and 9 per cent to Niagara Hudson, holders of the Class A and present common stock.

Niagara Hudson would allocate 65 per cent to preferred holders and 35 per cent to itself.

Mr. Carhart said in making his estimate he assumed probable conditions during a postwar year immediately following conversion.

Buffalo Niagara's main witness, Dr. Norman R. Gibson, chief engineer, estimated last week that earnings available for dividends on the common and preferred stock during a comparable year would total $6,400,000, of which $5,000,000 would be available for common stockholders.

On the basis of Mr. Carhart's estimate, earnings would amount to $2.32 per share of common stock under the present tax rate and $2.51 if the tax rate were reduced to 35 per cent.

Turkey Sets 40 P. C. Premium on Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt has notified the State Department that Turkey has granted a premium of 40 per cent on exchange of dollars for Turkish lira to be used for the purchase of Turkish goods for export.

American importers now obtain approximately 1.80 lira for a dollar, whereas the previous rate was 1.29 lira to the dollar.

Maple Syrup Price Rise Request Denied by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP) — Blended maple syrup won't cost more.

The Office of Price Administration has rejected a request of the industry for a price boost. The request followed an upward adjustment of the ceiling price for pure maple syrup.

OPA reported that nine companies, representing 90 per cent of the volume of the maple syrup blending industry, showed an increase in profits before taxes of 110 per cent between the 1936-39 base period and 1943.

Philco Profit In 9 Months $2.11 a Share

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philco Corporation's net income for the first nine months of 1944 totaled $2,898,425, or $2.11 per share, compared with $2,445,034, or $1.78 in the corresponding period last year, the corporation announced.

Shipments of war materials were 52 per cent greater during the first nine months than during the same period in 1943, the announcement said.

Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the first nine months of 1943 of $972,015, equal to $1.95 a share, compared with $686,581, or $1.32 a share in the same period last year.

Included in the 1944 net is $267,642, representing reimbursement of costs incurred in 1943 on war contracts terminated this year, and special credits of $276,000 resulting from a reduction in reserves for doubtful accounts which were not adjusted until the end of 1943.

Houdaille Hershey Corp. and subsidiaries reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit, subject to renegotiation, of $1,281,403, equal to $1.22 a share on the class "B" stock, compared with $1,537,530, or $1.54 a class "B" share in the 1943 period.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit, subject to renegotiation, of $412,318, equal to $1.52 a common share, against $525,972, or $1.95 a share, a year ago.

Zonite Products Corp. and subsidiaries report nine months profits of $361,477 equal to 46 cents a share compared with $400,066 or 48 cents a share in the first nine months of last year.

American Machine & Metals, Inc., reports nine months earnings of $527,724 equal to $1.54 a share, compared with $430,712 or $1.57 a share in the same period last year.

Penick & Ford, Ltd. reports for nine months net profit of $812,581, equal to $2.20 a share, compared with $808,001, or $2.19 a share, in the 1943 months.

Plymouth Oil Co. reports for nine months net profit of $1,547,970, equal to $1.48 a share, compared with $1,659,494, or $1.59 a share, in the first three quarters of 1943.

Superior Steel Corp. reports for the first three quarters net profit of $278,277, equal to $2.45 a share, compared with $488,882, or $4.32 a share, in the 1943 period.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,581,918, equal to $1.78 a share, compared with $855,335, or 96 cents a share, a year ago.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $931,575, or $2.22 a share, compared with $1,032,075, or $2.43 a share, for the same period last year.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit of $663,579 for October, compared with a net of $764,380 for October, 1943. Sales during the month totaled $25,995,559, compared with a total of $14,891,723 for the same month last year.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.—reports for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, net income of $2,500,498, equal to $3.44 a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,362,349 (revised) or $3.22 a share for the preceding fiscal year.

Extra Dividends Declared by Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cyanimid Co. directors declared a special dividend of 75 cents a share and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock. The company previously paid 15 cents a share quarterly. The special dividend is payable Dec. 28 and the quarterly Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1 in both instances.

Reo Motors, Inc., declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 30, bringing total payments in 1944 to $1.25 a share, against $1 in 1943.

Catalin Corp. directors declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1, bringing total payments in 1944 to 25 cents, compared with 10 cents in 1943.

American Meter Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 24, lifting the 1944 total to $1.50, against $1 in 1943.

Kennecott Copper Corp. announced a special distribution of 75 cents a share in addition to a distribution of 25 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 29. These bring the year's distributions to $2.50 a share compared with $3 in 1943.

Johns-Manville Corp. has declared a year-end dividend of $1.25 a share on common stock payable Dec. 8 to holders of record Nov. 25, bringing total payments for the year to $2.75 a share, compared with $2.25 last year.

Empire District Electric Co. has declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on new 5 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24. This is the first payment on new preferred stock since 6 per cent preferred was exchanged for one share of 5 per cent preferred plus $20.50 in cash representing accrued and unpaid dividends on 6 per cent preferred through Aug. 31, 1944.

The Mengel Co. has declared a

Sports News

Canadiens Seek Initial Victory Here Since 1940

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal Canadiens, defending Stanley Cup champions, will face the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight in search of their first victory on Boston ice since Nov. 26, 1940.

Despite the fact that Dick Irvin's crew remained unbeaten through 25 games at home last year and set a new record for total points won over the season, they still failed to win in Boston, where the Bruins beat them four times and tied them once. In those games here, moreover, the Bruins stopped three great Canadien non-losing streaks, one of 14 games which began at the start of the season, one of seven in the middle of the winter, and a third of 12 towards the end of the year.

Lost Watson

Canadiens will take the ice tonight fully as strong as they were a year ago, even though they lost Phil Watson, who rejoined New York Rangers, and Mike McMahon and Gerry Heffernan because of war work. In addition, Ray Getliffe and Glen Harmon will be missing because of injuries.

The lack of these players, which would seriously handicap any other club, has only meant that Coach Dick Irvin has had to dip a little deeper into his immense reserve strength, bringing up Frankie Eddolls and Wilf Field for Harmon and McMahon, and replacing Getliffe with Fern Gauthier. And should the occasion arise where additional player strength is needed, Irvin can call on Rollie Rossignol, Bob Fillion, Tod Campeau, and Johnny Mahaffy, not to mention several other good boys on Canadiens' list and playing amateur hockey in Montreal.

The Habitants still have their high-scoring line of Toe Blake, Elmer Lach, and Maurice Richard, and Gauthier takes Getliffe's place on the wave with Murphy Chamberlain at center and Dutch Hiller at right wing. Their third line finds Fern Majeau at left wing, Buddie O'Connor at center, and Bob Fillion at right wing.

Durnan in Goal

At defense Field will pair with Eddolls, with Emile Bouchard teaming with Leo Lamoureux. In goal will be Bill Durnan, the husky fellow who won the Vezina Trophy last winter for allowing the least goals to be scored on him.

Bruins returned to Boston this morning after a two-game road trip in which they lost to Canadiens 3-6 Saturday night and 3-4 to Detroit Sunday eve. Reports from Dit Clapper, who talked with Manager Art Ross by phone after the Detroit contest, disclosed that Bruins could have won both affairs with a break or two.

Not until game-time tonight will Ross announce the make-up of his third line, which over the week end had Art Jackson centering for Armand Gaudreault and Norm Calladine. Available for duty on this wave are Rosey Rozzini and Paul Gladu, neither of whom made the trip. Bill Cowley will continue to be the pivot for Herb Cain and Bill Jennings, with the Typhoons staying put—Ken Smith at left wing, Frankie Mario at center, and Bill Cupulo at right wing. The four defensemen will be Clapper, Jack Crawford, Jake Shewchuk, and Pat Egan, with Harvey Bennett in goal.

* * *

Briefs: The Boston Olympics, stung by their 9-3 defeat at the hands of Washington Lions Sunday, held a stiff practice session at the Arena this noon and plan another for the Garden tomorrow before engaging Philadelphia Falcons there Friday night and New York Rovers at the same spot Saturday night . . . Coach Hago Harrington may even decide to hold a short workout on Thanksgiving . . . The Pics are now in second place, with the Lions first, Philadelphia third, and New York and Baltimore tied for fourth.

Cowley, Bodnar Tied for First In Point Drive

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—Boston's perennial Bill Cowley and Toronto's young Gus Bodnar were tied atop the National Hockey League scoring race in official figures released by the league today, with Sweeney Schriner of Toronto one point behind.

The statistics showed Cowley and Bodnar with 18 points each, one more than Schriner, who is expected to miss the next few games because of injuries. Tied for fourth spot were Lorne Carr of the Leafs and Syd Howe of Detroit with 16 each.

Montreal's Toe Blake slid into sixth place, with 14 points, one notch lower than he was a week ago. Clint Smith of Chicago and Elmer Lach of Canadiens were tied for seventh spot with 12 each, one ahead of Mud Bruneteau of Detroit.

Schriner was well out in front among the goal-getters with 11, four more than any other player. In a five-way tie for runner-up honors were Carr, Blake, and Jud McAtee of Detroit and Maurice Richard and Buddy O'Connor of Canadiens. O'Connor made one of the best showings of the week, collecting five points to shoot up from 24th place to 13th.

Bill Ezinicki of Toronto continued at the top of the penalty parade with 17 minutes in majors and minors, one more than Bob Dill of Rangers.

The Top 10 Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	6	12	18
Bodnar, Toronto	4	14	18
Schriner, Toronto	11	6	17
Carr, Toronto	7	9	16
Howe, Detroit	4	12	16
Blake, Montreal	7	7	14
C. Smith Chicago	4	8	12
Lach, Montreal	3	9	12
Bruneteau, Detroit	6	5	11
Richard, Montreal	7	3	10
Cain, Boston	6	4	10
Wochy, Detroit	5	5	10

As One Center to Another—

Bill Cowley, left, the Boston Bruins' veteran center who year after year ranks up with the best in the National Hockey League's scoring stars, drops a few pearls of wisdom to rookie center Frankie Mario, who is pivoting for the Bruins' new Typhoon Line of Mario, Bill Cupulo, and Ken Smith. Cowley today was tied for the lead in the scoring race so far this season, and has a chance to go out in front when he faces off against Montreal Canadiens at the Garden tonight.

Yanks' Backfield Coach Favors Army Over Navy

If you want a tip on the Army-Navy game this Saturday, take the advice of the Boston Yanks' backfield coach, Tillie Manton, and lean slightly towards the West Pointers.

Tillie, the former National Pro League star with the New York Giants, did not come right out and say he picked the Army when he spoke to the grid writers and coaches at their weekly get-together at the Kenmore yesterday (what football coach ever would?) but he didn't come far from it.

"The Army line is faster from tackle to tackle than Navy's," he began, when suddenly he was asked to pick the winner.

Army's Speed

"Well," he drawled, "I guess it will be Army's speed and deception against Navy's power. Navy uses the single wing, you know."

"Yes," came the heckling again, "but which team do you like?"

"All right," Manton declared, "give me Felix Blanchard, Max Minor, and Glenn Davis, and that's enough."

Tillie's remarks started off the speaking, with his boss, Herb Kopf, a willing talker after beating Brooklyn 13-7 Sunday. Kopf couldn't find words enough to praise Owner Ted Collins, who, he said, had never stinted in his attempts to bring a winning team to Boston. "We could have had Johnny Butler from Brooklyn, for instance," he declared. "Ted was willing to pay the price, and it was a high one, but I decided it was too high for what we would get out of him."

Bob Davis Spoke

A third member from the Yanks was Quarterback Bob Davis, who in the main was responsible for the Boston club's win Sunday. Davis has been in pro football six years, three in the National League and three in the American, where he helped coach the backfield at Columbus.

"We've lost six games," Bob declared, "but we've never had a defeatist attitude. All the boys believe they are playing on a winning ball club, and you can't lick a spirit like that."

Lew Manley of Tufts and Floyd Stahl of Harvard, the latter pinch-hitting for Henry Lamar, who was in New York, discussed their game at Medford last Saturday. In addition Manly declared himself in favor of several rule changes which would limit the extent of the use of hands on offense and prevent piling on after tackles. "The way hands are used now," Lew said, "some games turn out to be mere wrestling contests."

High School Coaches

Charley Fitzgerald of Boston Latin and Bill Ohrenberger of Boston English, whose teams meet in a de luxe Turkey Day game at Harvard Sadium Thursday, made their annual appearance at the luncheon and each conceded the victory to the other, as usual.

"We've won four out of five games," said FitzGerald, who then added facetiously, "but I don't know how we did it. We haven't any material and we had to practice nine miles away from school. I guess it was just good coaching."

Other speakers included Ed Kennedy from Holy Cross and John Curley from Boston College, whose teams meet at Fenway Park Sunday; Joe McKenney, Director of Physical Education for the Boston Public Schools; Lieut. Red McClain of the P-T eleven; and Bill Mokray, director of the basketball program which will start at Boston Garden, Dec. 13.

G. C.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Man the dykes, folks, the flood is coming . . . Lieut. Comdr. Rip Miller and Major Andy Gustafson started it yesterday trying to build up each other's teams for the coming Army-Navy game and with two weeks to go they'll have plenty of time for crying . . . A couple of samples: Gustafson: "We'll continue to use the two-team system. We'll have to. No one team could stand up against Navy." . . . Miller: "Did George Munger wear that football suit during the Army-Penn game? I wouldn't dare do that. It wouldn't be safe the way those Cadets block." . . . Murray Dickson and Howard Krist, former Cardinal hurlers, met recently in a foxhole somewhere in France . . . And those weren't base hits whistling overhead, either.

* * *

Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg has been re-assigned to the Fort Pierce, Fla., Naval Amphibious Base just in time to get into the Amphib's few tough football games . . . Cpl. Bill Kelly, who used to play basketball for Brown, has successfully introduced the "firehouse" game at Walker Army Air Field, Kas. His team has scored 445 points in five games, going over the 100 mark three times . . . Ten years after he starred at Michigan, Willis Ward is regular end on the Camp Lee, Va., football team. Ward, now 31 years old, recently graduated from officers' candidate school.

* * *

Oklahoma City will stage the all-college basketball tourney again in December and will follow with three doubleheaders, featuring the Sooners and Phillips 66 . . . Paul Robeson, Jr., whose points beat Dartmouth Saturday, started the game for Cornell only because Navy trainee Edward Sharafanowich was caught wearing white sox that morning and was confined to quarters for the week-end . . . Must have been an American League umpire who dished out that punishment.

Tom Forgie Leads American Scoring For Hershey Club

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—If anybody wants to know why the Hershey and Pittsburgh clubs are leading their divisions of the American Hockey League today, they can find a satisfactory answer in the loop's individual scoring race dominated by players on those teams.

Tom Forgie, Hershey star, picked up two goals and two assists last week to increase his hold on top spot with a total of 20 points. That's four more than teammates George Patterson and Hector Pozzo and Pittsburgh's Bob Gracie have, and they're his nearest opposition.

Hershey and Pittsburgh members occupy all the remaining places among the leaders except that Lloyd Klein of the Pitt Hornets is forced to share the bottom spot with two Buffalo "intruders," Lon Halderson and Douglas Lewis, each with 13.

Pete Bessone of Cleveland and Frank Kane of Indianapolis head the rule violators; they've spent 16 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Forgie, Hershey	8	12	20
Gracie, Pittsburgh	4	12	16
Patterson, Hershey	6	10	16
Pozzo, Hershey	6	10	16
Gooden, Hershey	5	10	15
Hemmerling, Pittsburgh	8	6	14
Jamieson, Pittsburgh	3	11	14
Walton, Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Halderson, Buffalo	4	9	13
Klein, Pittsburgh	7	6	13
Lewis, Buffalo	7	6	13

Tickets All Gone For Service Game

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Nov. 21

The Maryland War Finance Committee, snowed under by an avalanche of applications for tickets to the Army-Navy football game here Dec. 2, announced today it would accept no more requests because its allotment already had been exceeded.

Army Cadets Lead Parade In Grid Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Army and Navy—the teams that meet in Baltimore on Dec. 2 in the football game of the decade—rate No. 1 and 2 in today's Associated Press poll to determine the country's outstanding eleven.

The Cadets, who conquered Pennsylvania by a 62 to 7 score last Saturday, hung onto first place in the opinions of the 98 voting scribes, but the remainder of the top 10 underwent a shakeup that ousted Duke, despite its 34 to 7 triumph over South Carolina, and elevated Southern California.

Navy Climbed

Navy, 32 to 0 winner over Purdue, climbed to second place from third a week ago. Ohio State retained third, but Randolph Field, which romped to a 58 to 0 verdict over Southwestern of Texas, skidded from the runner-up berth to fourth.

The Fliers were followed by Bainbridge Naval, Michigan, Iowa Pre-Flight, Southern California, Fourth Air Force of March Field and Georgia Tech.

Notre Dame, whose long tenure in the elite ranking was broken last week when it was ranked eleventh, fluttered clear down to eighteenth this time, despite a 21 to 4 conquest of Northwestern.

Both Army and Navy will be idle this week as they prepare for their titanic struggle in Baltimore 10 days hence. The Cadets have scored 431 points in piling up eight straight victories at slightly more than a point a minute. Only four touchdowns have registered against them.

Ohio State Busy

The Middies, after a slow start in which they lost two of their first four games, have righted themselves and only Notre Dame has been able to score on them since. Their attack has ground out 229 tallies while their line, although it held three opponents to a minus yardage, has been pierced for 65.

There is no need of waiting until Dec. 2, however, to determine the accuracy of the judges. Ohio State's civilians, No. 3 again this week, meet Michigan, No. 6, in Columbus this Saturday with the Buckeyes' unsullied record and the Big Ten title at stake. The Wolverines have been beaten only once, by Indiana.

Leading teams, determined on a basis of 10 points for each first-place vote, nine for second, eight for third, etc. (First-place votes in parentheses):

Top Ten

Army (65½)	889
Navy (5)	761
Ohio State (3)	726
Randolph Field (1½)	690
Bainbridge Naval (4½)	412
Michigan	392
Iowa Pre-Flight (2)	316
Southern California (1)	242
Fourth Air Force (3)	184
Georgia Tech	141

Second Ten

Eleven, Duke (1) 124; 12, Great Lakes 79; 13, Alabama 71; 14, Camp Peary 63; 15, Tennessee 62; 16, El Toro, Calif., Marines 53; 17, Norman, Okla., Navy 45; 18, Notre Dame 40; 19, Second Air Force 31; 20, North Carolina Pre-Flight 22.

Also Rans: Yale 19, Oklahoma A. & M. 18, Virginia 8, Third War Force 8, Fort Pierce 6, Wake Forest 6, Mississippi 5, Georgia 3, Oklahoma 3, North Carolina State 1, North Carolina University 1, Indiana 1.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	8	2	0	16	48	32
Montreal	7	2	0	14	36	22
Detroit	5	3	1	11	41	26
Boston	2	5	1	5	29	40
New York	1	5	2	4	24	41
Chicago	1	7	0	2	32	49

Petrillo 'Slams Door' On C.I.O. Phonograph

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Nov. 21

James Caesar Petrillo, powerful head of the American Federation of Labor Musicians Union, extended his long right arm here today and closed down a Congress of Industrial Organizations' exhibit.

The exhibit was using a small electric phonograph with which to play C. I. O. organization songs for customers along a corridor of books and pamphlets being shown the 1,000 members.

A representative of the Musicians Union quietly told the exhibitors that unless they had a full-time member of the A. F. of L. union to stand by, to turn the phonograph records, the exhibit would have to come off.

Temporarily the exhibit came off. High C. I. O. leaders telegraphed Mr. Petrillo at the New Orleans, La., meeting for "clearance."

C. I. O. Seeks Wage Rise As Pay for Vote

Continued from Page 1

that he did not accept the interpretation of Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, of the Davis Committee report on cost of living. Mr. Vinson argued it gave no basis for an upward wage revision. Mr. Murray spurned the statement which he credited slightingly "to a man named Vinson" and called on C. I. O. followers to demand "in no uncertain terms, upward revision of the Little Steel formula."

Thus, just two weeks after the re-election of President Roosevelt, his most militant labor backers have reaffirmed a wage policy which may spell difficulty for future relationships.

In the first two parts of a three-point C. I. O. program, the big labor group vigorously supports the President. On the third point, however, they demand a quick reversal of his attitude:

1. President Roosevelt asks that strikes be eliminated. The C. I. O. leadership has emphatically renewed its "no-strike" pledge.

2. President Roosevelt asks increased production. Mr. Murray yesterday pledged the C. I. O. amidst cheers "to provide all of the materials essential to the successful conclusion of the war."

3. But President Roosevelt seeks to hold down wages. The C. I. O., with other parts of organized labor, argues that cost-of-living advances have made immediate wage increases urgent and imperative.

Face-Saving Likely

In watching the big convention here, the observer gets a sense of the accumulating strength behind the wage demand. But at the same time Mr. Roosevelt's own popularity is at its height, and the C. I. O. is stirred with a new sense of importance by the organization of the novel Political Action Committee which played a part in winning doubtful states for President Roosevelt and against isolationist congressmen.

What Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York would do in this wage situation, had he, and not Mr. Roosevelt, been elected a fortnight ago, one can only guess. If he had announced a firm policy against any wage increase, the defeated C. I. O. might have met it with a measure of bitterness. As it is, their motives seem to be mixed in view of their gratification at Mr. Roosevelt's re-election and some leaders hint that a face-saving compromise would be acceptable.

Such a compromise might be the raising of the minimum hourly wage standard from 50 to 65 cents, as proposed before the Pepper Senate Committee, coupled with an upward wage revision under the Little Steel formula, to take into account "hidden factors" of cost-of-living advances which the National War Labor Board report cited, running from 3 to 4.5 per cent.

Mr. Murray charged that the "commitment made by the Congress of the United States" to maintain "the relationships between wages and prices throughout the war" on the basis of Sept. 15, 1942, has been "deliberately and flagrantly violated."

Murray Argument

He declared: "Prices have gone up considerably higher than the amounts allotted through the so-called Little Steel formula—so much so that evidences are to be found on every hand of the crying need, yes, the desperate need, of our Federal Administration recognizing the immediate necessity of an upward revision of the Little Steel formula."

The Little Steel formula limited increases in wage rates to 15 per cent over the January, 1941, level. The Davis Committee report concluded that living costs in September, 1944, were 29 or 30 per cent higher than in January, 1941. On this basis the C. I. O. urges higher wages, and various senators are quoted from Washington as advocating increases.

Opponents, however, argue that the 15 per cent wage increase percentages apply only to hourly wages of pay, and that the actual weekly "take-home" pay of the industrial worker has jumped much more than 15 per cent of steadier work and overtime.

President Roosevelt's message to the C. I. O., read here yesterday, urging no production let down, brought cheers as did a talk by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, given in person.

Observers regarded a speech by the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard J. Sheil, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, as of great long-run significance in view of the part which the Roman Catholic Church plays in the thinking of many C. I. O. leaders. The Bishop aggressively demanded upward revision of the Little Steel formula, a guaranteed annual wage for all workers, including agricultural, and an end of racial discrimination against Jews and Negroes.

The Bishop's speech is one of the most sympathetic to the C. I. O. ever made by a member of the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, and the convention voted it widest distribution.

'Big 3' Air Draft Lacks Vital Accord on Traffic

Continued from Page 1

consideration by the other 50 nations and not yet by any means a final document even in the fields covered, does not cover the most question of division of traffic. This is to be contained in two sections, freedoms of the air and adjustment of capacity to traffic offering, both still under consideration.

Not until the "Big Three" make known their joint position on this, which is the very foundation of any workable postwar variation understanding, will it be possible to tell just how far each has compromised.

As it stands, it would look as if the United States had come closer to obtaining it chief aims and to warding off points to which it objected. The administration will not have power over allocation of routes and will have only a rather weak reviewing function in connection with rates. Similarly, in other respects, it is, as the United States wanted, only consultative.

Final understanding on whether, for example, the North Atlantic traffic is to be divided, in effect, 50-50, as the British want, or on some other basis giving the United States a larger share, may disclose a concession by the United States in the British direction. It is not considered likely, though, that the administration will be given any arbitrary power on this point, but rather than the agreement will state a broad principle of formula on which this division is to be accomplished.

Interim Operations

The document does not cover interim operations, from the time fighting stops until the final agreement is ratified by the required number of states, but it is understood that such operations will conform "in principle" to the understandings set forth in this permanent convention.

The international air administration would be made up of an assembly, a board of directors, and such other bodies as may be necessary.

The assembly would be composed of representatives of the United Nations, nations associated with them, and states which remained neutral during the war. This, incidentally, would include Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, whose presence here was ostensibly the cause of peremptory withdrawal of Russia at the last moment.

Each member state of this assembly would have one vote, with decisions made by a majority vote. The assembly, in turn, would name the states to appoint members of the board of directors, and would elect the president of this board. This is a concession to the Latin-American demand for judicial equality of nations.

15-Member Board

The board, a permanent body, would consist of this president and 14 members—in other words, 15 members, as originally proposed by the United States. Seven of these would represent "states of chief importance in air transport," and the other seven nations not otherwise represented and chosen "with a view to assuring that all major areas of the world are represented."

A provisional arrangement, however, directs that for the first three years after the plan takes effect, the board would consist of an as yet unspecified number, representing the states to be named in the final convention itself.

Freight and passenger rates, under this plan, would be determined by air-line-operators, associations, grouped as recognized by the board. Such rates would be subject then to review by the board, but the wording appears to leave the board with no final authority of enforcement. There is set forth a process of review, recommendation, and notification which concludes merely with the statement that "each state undertakes to insure that tariffs agreed under this article will be observed by its operators and, if any difficulties should arise, to consult with the board and other states involved in order to resolve them."

Depends on Member States

There is illustrated here, observers indicate on study on the document, its dependence on acquiesence by member states. It provides a medium for co-operation, nothing more.

Insuring bilateral understandings on the setting up of routes, a point upon which the United States insisted and the British objected at first, is a section which says: "Subject to the provisions of the preceding section, any member state may make arrangements concerning international air services with any other member state or with a nonmember state, or with any air line of a nonmember state."

Matters of dispute would be adjudicated by means of a rather complex system, starting out with the board, and proceeding, in case of appeal from its decision, through various arbitration tribunals and umpires, with the Permanent Court of International Justice, as an alternative appellate agency, coming into the picture under loosely defined conditions.

Air-Freedom Issues

The question to be threshed out under the heading "Freedoms of the Air" involves "innocent transit," or the right of passage over and landings on, under certain conditions, a territory by a foreign plane. The British had wanted this right, and the United States was ready to offer it, but there arose a complication in regard to division of traffic. The question is, for instance, if the United States operates a line from New York to Paris, by way of London, should it have the right on its stop at London to debark passengers from New York, to pick up there passengers to Paris?

The British, it is understood, are still hesitant over the wording of a tentative understanding on this point acceptable to Washington and Ottawa.

Settlement of this together with matters under the heading Adjustment of Capacity to Traffic Offering will decide the really fundamental question before the conference from the start, which is, "Shall we start this postwar air race at scratch, with every man for himself and no limits on free competition, or shall it be restricted in such a way as to give those with fewer advantages at the moment—notably the British—a better opportunity to obtain their share of the business?"

Nelson Gets Cabinet Rank In U. S. Drive to Aid China

Continued from Page 1

the China assignment. Other trips are being mentioned, possibly in the Pacific area.

As a result of inquiries based on disclosure of Mr. Nelson's new post, the White House released Mr. Roosevelt's letter, dated Nov. 2. It follows:

"I am hereby appointing you as personal representative of the President, effective Sept. 30, 1944. You will attend Cabinet meetings and are empowered to obtain such assistance as you may require from existing Government agencies.

"We have a vast and difficult job to do in achieving complete and final victory, and in working out the basis of an enduring peace. Your knowledge, experience, and abilities can be of great value to me in my work. At the present time, I should like you to advise and assist me in dealing with some of the most important problems now facing the American people, and to undertake specific missions for me. One of these missions, of prime importance, will require your early presence again in the Pacific theater of war.

"I feel confident that your work in your new post will be of lasting benefit to the United States and to all friendly nations."

Coonley Key Aid

Once the reinvigoration of China's war production is well started, Mr. Nelson is expected to leave Howard Coonley, a former WPB colleague and past President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in charge.

The work of the Americans may be materially assisted by yesterday's clarification of the Chinese Cabinet position. The shakeup, which is China's first since 1937, cletarly is a gesture toward American friendship and to Chinese public opinion—following the criticism of Chinese officials that was coincident with the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Washington will necessarily wait to see if the shuffle actually results in a more efficient Chinese military effort. For, although seven new ministers were appointed, three of those replaced will continue to hold positions of power in the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Though Dr. H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of the Generalissimo, was removed as Minister of Finance in favor of O. K. Yui, one-time Mayor of Shanghai, he apparently still continues as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

Dr. Chu Chia-hua was named Minister of Education, replacing the powerful Chen Li-fu, but the latter merely shifted to the Ministry of Organization.

New War Minister

One of the key changes was the removal of Gen. Ho Ying-chin as Minister of War, but the General, it is presumed here, will continue as Chief of the General Staff. The new Minister of War is Gen. Chen Cheng, who was director of military organization for the Generalissimo at Wuchang and Chungking in 1935-36 and Vice-Minister of War in 1937. Subsequently, he became Commander in Chief of Chinese Forces in the 6th War Area, the Salween Front, and Governor of Hupeh Province. He is considered one of China's ablest strategists.

In general, the men who were removed from the Cabinet were considered reactionaries who put their political position ahead of military success in holding back Japan.

It was largely because of their fear of 10 divisions of Chinese Communists that the Chiang Government has kept a large segment of its armies watching the Communists instead of fighting the Japanese.

Lend-Lease Aid

General Stilwell in the position of supervising Lend-Lease supplies to China tried to insure that such equipment was not used against the Communists by the Central Government.

After a hearing before the People's Political Council of China in September, the Communists promised to obey orders of a unified military command in return for equal treatment regarding pay and arms with other Chinese armies.

The Chiang Government also promised to grant equal status to all political parties, including the Communists, after the establishment of a constitutional government within one year after the conclusion of the war.

The Chinese Communists had been clamoring for immediate convocation of a national assembly and immediate establishment of a constitutional government, but this was decided to be impossible while the war was going on.

New Inquiry Asked On Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A new presidential inquiry into the Pearl Harbor tragedy was proposed today by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, in lieu of a projected investigation by Senators.

Saying that an official commission appointed by President Roosevelt could do "a more complete and better job," Senator Chandler advocated such a course as Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico voiced tentative approval of separate congressional action.

Senator Hatch, an Administration supporter, said he would favor a proposal by Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan to launch a Senate inquiry if it can be conducted "without interfering with the present magnificent Army and Navy co-operation.

Senator Ferguson, ready with a resolution, suggested the calling of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short as first witnesses, if the Senate orders the inquiry.

The two officers, commanding at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, have waived the two-year statute of limitations as a bar to possible courts-martial on dereliction of duty charges.

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Britons Say Allies Need to Hold Postwar Bases in Reich Areas

Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—Yesterday's Times of London made a notable contribution to the question of the mechanism of the peace when it laid down in a leading editorial that the United Nations should retain strategic ports and air bases in Germany after the military occupation of Germany is ended.

The Times' editorials are often assumed, both at home and abroad, to represent the official British Government policy. While this can hardly be taken as a rule, the Times' editorials may sometimes prove to be a portent of Government opinion. At the same time the Times, while continuing exceptionally well informed, has in the past few years been taking an increasingly independent line of its own.

But the Times yesterday contributed a vital sequel to Dumbarton Oaks when it contended that the future peace will have to be maintained with the same weapons and the same organization that have made victory possible. Emphasis here is on organization—the means to utilize rapidly the weapons of the world security system.

Plan of Occupation

A lasting instrument to bring Germany within the scope of a general security system, according to the Times, is the "maintenance on German territory of joint bases at certain ports and of a number of strategic airfields perhaps coinciding with the ports of call of international civil aviation; and in this system of pooled security, Germany, when she has at length served her term of penance and worked her passage back into ranks of civilized nations, will be called on to co-operate with the other participants. The joint bases and the joint contingents will thus remain on German soil though with the title to their continuance amended.

"The occupation by victorious powers of territory of a defeated enemy—inevitably limited in time and for this very reason a wasting asset—will eventually be replaced by a comprehensive and permanent order, military and political, which alone can in the long run bring unity and peace to Europe."

Meanwhile, the Sunday Observer has given one of the most grave and striking warnings of Nazi intentions in fighting to a finish no matter how terrible is the destruction of Germany.

What Student Sees

Writing in the Observer, "A Student of Europe" sees the postwar program of Nazi policy as follows: "Preparations for guerrilla war and 'resistance,' of which we know, now fall into their proper place; they will not be a decisive effort but rather the means to keep young Nazis up to scratch and to embroil occupation armies with the German population.

"The decisive effort will take place on a plane of ideas; the Nazi faith, outlawed perhaps, will renew its fight from catacombs, against weakened European traditions of Christianity and democracy which it seeks to replace.

"The defeat of Germany will not by itself end the Nazi peril. That is now quite clear. The mental fight for preservation of western civilization will go on after the fall of the last German town; indeed it will only then enter its decisive stage."

World Observance Of Y.W.C.A. Is Held

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A world-wide observance of the 50th anniversary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association was concluded Nov. 19 with a special vesper service in Washington Cathedral.

The celebration began last Sunday with similar events in other countries and cities.

In keeping with Y. W. C. A. international theme, the processional Nov. 19 was led by service women of the United States, Canada and Britain and included groups of young women dressed in native garb representing many countries.

The program included choir music, a solo by Miss Dorothy Mayner, Negro singer, and a sermon by the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

Afghanistan Plans to Drop Opium Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—As a result of a move initiated in Congress by Representative Walter H. Judd (D) of Minnesota, for 20 years a missionary in China, Afghanistan has become the first nation to accede to the United States' request to cease production of opium.

The Afghan Government's prohibition on opium production after March 21, 1945, the beginning of the Afghan year 1323, was hailed by the United States State Department as "a not unimportant forward step in the solution of the world opium problem."

It was prompted, the State Department said, "by a spirit of hearty co-operation and humanitarian sentiments notwithstanding the heavy financial sacrifices involved."

The Afghan Government's action, reported by the American Minister Cornelius Van H. Engert, was taken after an American joint congressional resolution, approved July 1, was called to its attention. The resolution requested President Roosevelt to invite those countries where cultivation of the poppy plant exists to limit the production of opium to the amount required for strictly medicinal and natural science purposes.

Other countries where opium has been produced extensively include China, India, Iran, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Announcing the Afghanistan Government's action, the State Department said "the Government of the United States hopes that a number of other opium-producing countries will find it possible to follow the example set by Afghanistan."

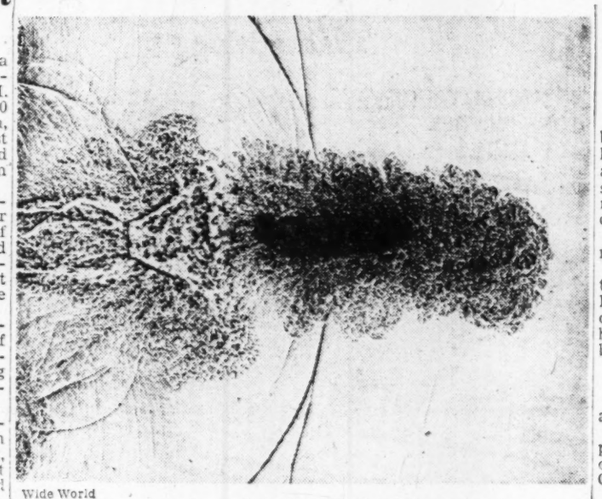
Before the United States acted, the British and Dutch Governments had announced they would not establish government opium monopolies in the areas formerly under their control and now occupied by Japan.

Missouri Democrat Wins

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21 (AP)—It's 14 days since the Nov. 7 election and final returns show that Earl C. Borchers, Democrat, has defeated Lieut. (jg) Lewis Wallace, Republican, in their contest for the State Legislature. The margin: 14 votes.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*



Wide World

Sound in the Making!

This unusual photograph, taken in less than one-millionth of a second, shows the sound produced by a shell explosion, before it can be heard. A gun was fired off, the picture to the left, expelling a mass of air ahead of the bullet, then the bullet itself, and, finally, the hot gases that gave the bullet its speed. So fast was the photo taken that the sound wave had not time to form. The heavy curves in the center of the picture are the shock waves produced by the gun's discharge, according to General Electric engineers who developed the technique used in taking this picture. As this shock wave travels it will turn into a sound wave, following the bullet. This camera process, in making the "invisible" visible, promises a new field of research in the flow of gas.

In Lighter Vein

Not So Dumb

A teacher of phonetics once bought a parrot that he was told had never learned to talk. As soon as he got it home, he planted himself in front of the cage and began repeating the word "Hello" in clear, distinct syllables.

Over and over he said it, but not a sound came from the cage.

At last, growing discouraged, the man repeated "Hello" for the last time. Then the parrot lazily opened one eye, and surveying him, dryly remarked, "Line's busy!"

A Little Help

Even without the onions this is a good story.

"Forty - eight hamburgers, please," said a G. I. to the director of the Service Club Cafeteria at Camp Roberts, Calif.

The director swallowed a couple of gulps. "Oh, don't worry," said the soldier. "I'm not going to eat them all. I've got three buddies outside."—Montreal Star.

Why Jim Changed Jobs

"You must love, honor and obey your husband," droned the parson, "and follow him wherever he goes."

The wife looked aghast.

"Fancy!" she exclaimed, "and Jim a deep-sea diver!"—Exchange.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"Remember, I said you couldn't keep the dog you found unless you built him a dog house!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unruffled

(British Information Services)

Dover, England

An odd story of the way in which pets react to war experiences comes from Dover.

"Peter," a canary owned by a local tradesman, has three times lost most of his feathers through bomb and shell blast, but he has never stopped singing.

Another Dover pet is "Mickey," the bomb-proof cat. When in the right mood he will do a victory roll by standing on all four feet and, at the word of command, rolling over on his back, come up standing again.

The last time his home was hit, his owners found him sitting on the pavement outside the wrecked building. As they arrived, he did a victory roll among the debris.

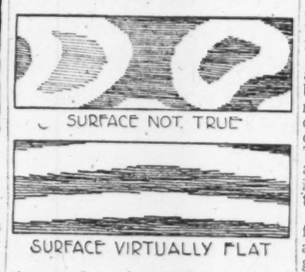
Either Is Just as Bad

Corrosion is the deterioration of any metal by the chemical action of some medium; rust is the deterioration of iron or steel only, caused by the action of air or moisture which forms ferric oxide or ferric hydroxide.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Flatness and Parallelness Can Be Checked by Light Waves?

Light waves have been impressed into use in various ways in the field of extreme precision. For example, the standard meter once was solely determined by the distance between marks on a platinum alloy bar preserved in the vaults of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sevres, France. Today, the importance of this particular bar of metal has virtually vanished, for physicists have established the length of the standard meter in terms of light waves—1,553,155.72 times the wavelength of the red radiation from cadmium.



As "tolerances"—the allowable error in dimensions—in precision production have rapidly become liner and finer, light waves have been called into play in a different manner to check the perfection of the flatness and parallelness of surfaces.

The Johannsen gage blocks are amazingly precise. A set of 81 blocks (costing around $500) makes possible more than a hundred thousand combinations of dimensions in steps of .0001 inch. These blocks are made to tolerances of a few millionths of an inch, and have hundreds of industrial uses.

The flatness of a gage block surface can be checked by means of an optical flat—a piece of special glass with its top and bottom surfaces lapped precisely parallel. The light bands seen through this glass will be straight and evenly spaced if the surface being checked is flat. If, however, the surface is not flat, the light bands will be distorted, curved, or vary in color, and the degree and nature of the departure from true can be read from these light bands.

A mechanic may similarly true his micrometer with the aid of an optical flat. By placing the glass on the anvil or fixed jaw of the instrument; and turning the spindle or movable part down until it touches the upper surface of the glass, the bands will show whether or not the micrometer surfaces are flat and parallel.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Always listen to the opinion of others: it probably won't do you any good, but it will them.—Command Post.

Rural residents looking to the future are making heavy plantings of trees about their homes, perhaps as a defense against city relatives who may "drop in" for Sunday dinner in their postwar helicopters.—Kansas City Star.

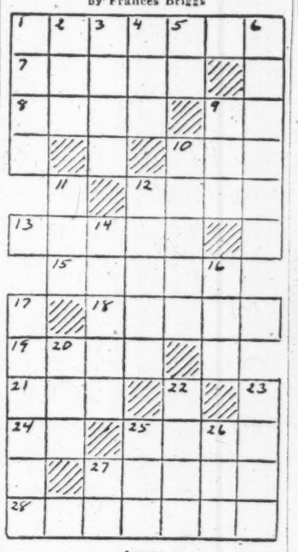
Today's Quotation

Whether I come to my own today or in ten thousand or ten million years,
I can cheerfully take it now, or with equal cheerfulness I can wait.

—Walt Whitman

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who created the fictional detective Charlie Chan?
7—Who weds titular hero in E. Bulwer-Lytton's "Pelham"?
8—What is aluminum sulphate?
9—What is the "Show Me State" (abbr.)?
10—What animal has wings attached to its forefeet?
12—A volt-ampere is what?
13—What did Nokomis make for Hiawatha from red deer's hide?
15—Ant.
18—What is another form of the name Abraham?
19—What is a sunk fence called?
21—What is a Turkish title of respect?
24—Myself.
25—What Greek god fell in love with Aphrodite?
27—What is a boy's playing marble?
28—Nursery rhyme beginning: "A dillar, a dollar" is about whom?

Down
1—What is a large, shaggy plantigrade animal?
2—People of southern part of what State of U. S. are nicknamed "Egyptians" (abbr.)?
3—What is used for uniting substances?
4—Anything small and beautiful is called what?
5—Half an em.
6—"Tales of My Landlord" is whose literary work?
9—Small, flat rug.
10—According to Mother Goose, who was one of three men in a tub?
11—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
12—Who was devoted jester of Cedric the Saxon in "Ivanhoe"?
14—What Nebraskan city, on Mississippi River, is opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa?
16—What is a yellowish-brown color?
17—London gets most of its water supply from what river?
20—To grow old.
22—What mountains form a boundary between Europe and Asia?
23—What is a river of France and Belgium?
25—Past.
26—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
27—Exclamation.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	I	G	G	E	R	S
E	L	L	E	N	▨	C
A	L	U	M	▨	M	O
R	▨	E	▨	B	A	T
	C	▨	W	A	T	T
C	L	O	A	K	▨	S
	E	M	M	E	T	
T	▨	A	B	R	A	M
H	A	H	A	▨	N	
A	G	A	▨	U	▨	Y
M	E	▨	A	R	E	S
E	▨	A	G	A	T	E
S	C	H	O	L	A	R

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WOMAN, general housework, 6 afternoons 1 to 7:45, $20; plain cooking; stay late one evening. Forest Hills, N. Y. HA. 3-6476.

HOUSEWORKER, 4 in family; no washing, no cooking; sleep in; $90 a month. Boulevard 2-0995 (N. Y.).

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEWS ITEM — THANKSGIVING TURKEYS SENT TO ARMED FORCES — FEW LEFT FOR CIVILIANS.

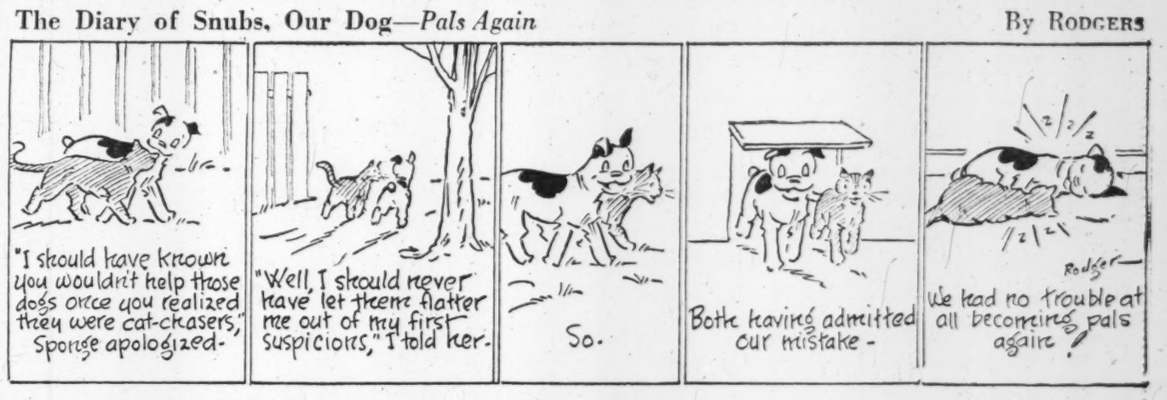
The Taffles — *"H" Is Silent as in Sugar*

By Palmer

POP — DON'T YOU THINK IT'S TIME I STARTED SHAVING?
A MOST DESIRABLE INCENTIVE, SQUIGGLES.
REMEMBER THE OLD, BUT STILL QUOTED ADAGE —
"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED!"
BUT WHAT'S THAT GOT TO DO WITH SHAVING?
OH! I THOUGHT YOU SAID "SAVING!"
Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pals Again*

By Rodgers


"I should have known you wouldn't help those dogs once you realized they were cat-chasers," Sponge apologized.
"Well, I should never have let them flatter me out of my first suspicions," I told her.
So.
Both having admitted our mistake —
We had no trouble at all becoming pals again!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Juno Gives Her Order*

By The Hagers

I HAVE ANOTHER ATTRACTION, WADDLES — A NEW JUKE BOX.
HERE'S A NICKEL. LET'S TRY IT OUT.
YO IS OR YO AIN'T
MR. SPOONBILL! IN BEHALF OF OUR BETTER MUSIC FOR RESTAURANTS CLUB, I WISH TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT.
JUNO DUCK!
DURING THE LUNCH HOUR TOMORROW, YOU ARE TO PLAY THESE RECORDS: SHOSTAKOVICH'S 8TH SYMPHONY AND STRAVINSKY'S FIRE BIRD SUITE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thanksgiving, 1944

It was in the spirit of the Psalmist's desire: "That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all Thy wondrous works," that The Christian Science Monitor was first published on the day before Thanksgiving, 1908. Thirty-five Thanksgiving days have passed since then, and although several have been in war years, the cause for thanksgiving has increased.

War undoubtedly has changed the festive part of the observance in many homes. Families are broken up, but where possible, old customs remain, and elsewhere are only suspended until the war's finish and household bands are reunited.

But today we give thanks for the real things that never change, war or peace, storm or shine. For the knowledge that God reigns over all His children, despite the repeated efforts of modern Lucifers to usurp His authority and take the government in their own despotic hands. For glimpses of spiritual truth shining through the man-made shadows of strife and want and woe, revealing the harmonious universe and the real man of God's creating here and now awaiting only our human recognition and demonstration. And for the Father's healing presence, comfort, and guidance at all times and in all places.

We give thanks for the privilege, so hardily won for us by the Pilgrim Fathers, of gathering in our churches and worshipping after the manner of our respective faiths.

We give thanks for the innate decency of men that makes them champions of weaker folk, for the warm human sympathy that knows no geographical or racial bounds, for generosity, consideration, and neighborliness. For though there appears to be plenty of greed, selfishness, jealousy and hatred in the world, the finer qualities outweigh them. Were it not so, the world would not survive.

We give thanks for the heroism of our heroes, and the everyday magnificent fortitude of all our servicemen. For the courage of their mothers and fathers and wives, and for all those on the home front who are putting their shoulder to the victory wheel.

We give thanks for the "One World" feeling that is gaining fruitful ground: For the trend toward world co-operation. For the growing realization that men *are* their brothers' keepers, and cannot be truly rich while their brother is destitute, cannot be wholly free while he is enslaved. For the unselfish planning being done to make this a better, safer world.

For all these we give thanks and take hope for the future.

Change in China

How much the reshuffling of the Chungking Government means will be determined by the extent to which Chiang Kai-shek follows through. He has at least made a very definite gesture toward liberalizing his Cabinet and facilitating co-operation with the Allies. And the shift is such that it can prove to be much more than a gesture.

For the changes demote or remove three or four officials who had been particularly criticized by the recent meeting of the People's Political Council and who had been especially unhelpful from the American viewpoint. The shift of Gen. Ho Ying-chin from War Minister to Chief of Staff demotes the greatest stumbling block to Chinese-American co-operation. And the elevation of one of China's ablest and most honest leaders, Gen. Chen Cheng, to the War Ministry is highly encouraging.

Dr. H. H. Kung, as Finance Minister, had been widely blamed for the miseries of inflation. His removal, while it may not greatly lessen his influence, should improve Chinese morale. The ousting of Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education and reactionary political boss, will cause no regrets. And American relations can hardly fail to benefit from the dismissal of the ineffable Liang Han-chao as Minister of Information —and censor extraordinary.

Some of these men have been given other posts, but that may be only a process of face-saving. If so, the Generalissimo should soon indicate by further steps that he intends to follow up a good beginning in liberalizing his regime and co-operating with the Allies.

Next to the war's end, the news that the tax rate won't be boosted next year is the best we could have heard.

Somehow we never seem to mind how much noise the milkman makes as long as he has some butter for us.

Rhineland and Saar

Following fast after a retreating German army, the Allies have reached the Rhine. And it is a French army that first stands upon the banks of the river which both for the Reich and its enemies long symbolized the last bulwark of the Fatherland. Dramatic as is this event, with its implications of poetic justice, it is likely to be of lesser military significance than the fall of Metz.

Literally, the drive to the Rhine and (according to some reports) across it near the Swiss border unhinges the southern anchor of the German line and begins to turn its flank. Actually, a turning movement across the Rhine in this area will encounter difficult terrain and will still be far from vital objectives. Here, east of the Rhine, lies the Black Forest, really a forested mountain range. West of the river the valley widens, but a northward advance by the Allies will have the Vosges Mountains, still held by the Germans, on its left flank.

The sudden collapse of Metz, however, removes the great guardian of the Saar Basin, where much of Germany's coal, iron, and related heavy industries are concentrated. Here is an objective of great strategic significance. It could well be that the withdrawal of German forces before the onslaught of the French army in the south may be related to the fall of Metz and the enemy's need of pulling reserves northward to the defense of the Saar.

Progress of the British Second and the American First and Ninth Armies north and east of Aachen is substantial but slower than the more spectacular advances to the south. German resistance to this drive toward the even more vital Ruhr continues stubborn.

So Little Chance

Truck drivers of Boston who are striking against their own union seem to have very little chance of success. The sooner they recognize this the better. The reasons for the apparent futility of the rebellion are these:

1. The strike of the insurgent group within the union has no backing whatever in the law. The legalities stand entirely on the side of the officials of the union. They hold the contracts with companies and have all the bargaining rights. An official of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration tried to explain the legal situation to a meeting of the truck drivers last week, but the leaders of the strikers cut him off. They didn't want the rank and file to learn these facts.

2. The War Labor Board is the only Government agency that has any power (apart from the President, who acts with its guidance) to do anything in this strike. The WLB is against the insurrection. If the WLB acts, it is not likely to play into the hands of the strikers.

3. The rebellion within the local is actually directed against the national leadership of the teamsters' union, one of the strongest in the country. The national leaders have tremendous resources, and have gone through many storms like this.

There has doubtless been too much autocracy in the management of the Boston union. The strikers have grievances. But in airing them they have created hardships for their fellow union members in depriving them of sorely needed pay, for the firms they depend on for a living, and for the public.

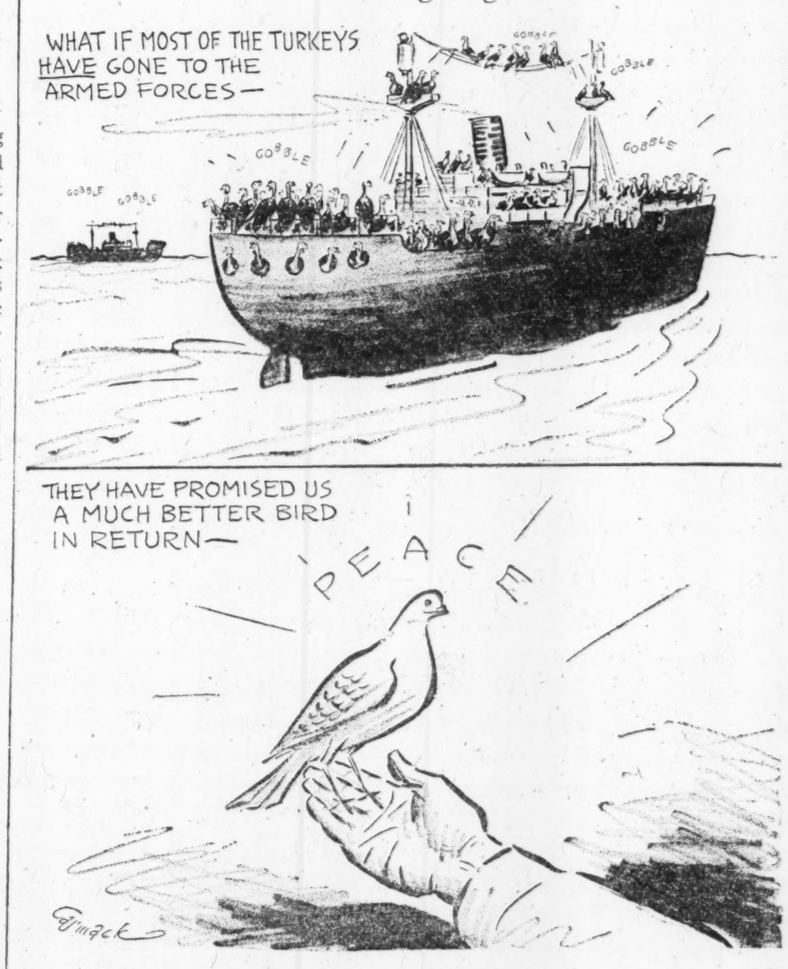
Let Waste Make Haste

In the conservation field, war has put new meaning in the old saying, "Haste makes waste." For the speeding up of Allied offensives on both European and Pacific fronts calls for more and more waste—that is, waste fats that go into the making of munitions, into protective coatings for jeeps, planes, guns, and tanks which in their turn help hasten the day of victory.

In a Thanksgiving leaflet entitled "Be Thankful and Save," Fat Salvage officials emphasize the continued need of housewives' saving all bits of skin, gristle, bones, and leftover portions of fat from the meats which they prepare, to be melted down for process and distribution to factories and war plants. And the necessity will continue long after V (E) Day, for the Japanese through their hold on the islands of the Far East still control the world's supply of vegetable fats and oils.

The armed forces are well aware of the importance of waste fats in their war-making and have themselves contributed approximately 123,000,000 pounds. If they can do that and wage a war, surely civilians cannot permit themselves to slacken in their conservation efforts.

Thanksgiving



A Bulgarian Talks of New Bulgaria

The Wide Horizon

By R. H. Markham

A democratic Bulgarian peasant leader told me long and earnestly of what he hoped would be Bulgaria's future place in the world. He had been away from his homeland for many months and he feared he might have to stay away many more. His loneliness made Bulgaria especially dear.

When I first met this man in his own little home many years ago, he was lying immobile on a sofa, rather copiously bandaged. He had undergone a savage beating by the police, and not for the first time. It was not to be the last, either.

Those policemen were the hirelings of a cruel political group, determined at all costs to maintain power. During a short period, prior to that, the peasants under their famous chief, Alexander Stambulisky, had controlled the Bulgarian Government. They had managed to become complete masters of their peasant country, and their Stambulisky had made himself a dictator. When the old-line "democratic," "liberal" politicians opposed him, the peasant autocrat clapped them all into prison. The peasants were on top and made the most of the rare experience; the bourgeoisie was on the bottom, writhing and threatening. Before long, the city people executed a successful revolution and gave a half turn to the political wheel. They got on top and put the Peasant Party under a steam roller. They were determined at any price to keep it there, and that is why they maintained a police to beat up peasant leaders who got too bold.

* * *

The one about whom I am telling did get too bold and continued his activity even after the Bulgarian Government joined Hitler. In consequence, he found himself in acute danger and had to go underground. Evading the Germans and their local agents in a heroic manner, he succeeded in leaving the country, but not until he had effected a secret organization, which functioned until Bulgaria's defeat. The leader himself continued to help the Allies until his cause triumphed, in September of this year.

His long talks with me were especially appreciated, because I have not been in Bulgaria since the beginning of the war and through him I again got a picture of the Bulgarian people. I saw Bulgaria not only as an object of dispute among empires and a subject of debate at international conferences, but as the home of six million toiling men, women, and children. The peasant leader told of the future he hoped to help create for them.

At the moment, he wanted the Bulgarians, both the civilians and the army, to arise, overthrow their government and co-operate with Russia, Great Britain, and the United States in driving out the Germans. Then he hoped the Bulgarians would be permitted to go on and help the Allies liberate the Balkans. Thanks to Russia, all these aims were realized.

And what did this champion of the Bulgarian peasants want after that? Well, he wanted Bulgaria to be completely free from England, Russia, and every other empire. He dreamed that the Bulgarian peasants, constituting three fourths of the nation, might be masters in their own house, unmolested by outside Powers. He thought when the Germans were smashed, the world would be free. He said he did not believe that the small nations would be portioned out among the great ones as regions of security or spheres of influence. He talked much of the Atlantic Charter and imagined, in a vague, glowing way, that the free world would be organized somewhat as the United States is, whereby little Rhode Island can dwell without fear beside great New York.

He retold the story of his peasant people, and I saw a whole nation at work in rather minute fields which they themselves own. There are no large holdings, no landed class. Most of the coal mines and practically all subsoil wealth belong to the Nation. Every village has a common grazing ground. Forests are rigidly controlled by the State. An Agricultural Bank, founded by the peasants, serves their needs. A People's Bank, of a co-operative nature, serves the artisans. Schools are widely disseminated. Newspapers have abounded, magazines appeared in large numbers, the Nation had its own opera and theater.

Against such a social and economic background my friend wanted to build a people's democracy, based on the Four Freedoms, functioning through a freely elected Parliament and co-operating with all the other Balkan peoples.

He saw three possible obstacles in his way and they troubled him. One was outside interference by the Great Powers, from which he said the Balkans had suffered since the rise of the Roman Empire. So far, it has almost always been dominated by foreign States. He hoped the Atlantic Charter would put an end to that.

* * *

Another obstacle he feared was Fascism. By the term he meant coercive domination by a minority of professors, officers, and richer businessmen, who utilized the State for their own advantages and induced the press, radio, church, schools, and economic organizations to serve their interests. In simple words, he meant a powerful political machine. He hoped the Allies would destroy that machine.

The third obstacle, which the peasant leader feared might prevent the realization of his dream, was Communism. That rather surprised me, because he has worked very closely with Bulgarian Communists. His group is of the extreme left. For two decades he has belonged to a United Front with Communists and for two years he co-operated with them in the Fatherland Front. And he had vigorously supported military intervention by the Allies, including Russia. Nevertheless, he abhorred the possibility of a Communist dictatorship in Bulgaria. From his long experience with Communists he was convinced that domination by the Communist Party would be disastrous for the peasants. He hoped they would be able to prevent it.

"But," I asked, "can the scattered, inexperienced, uneducated peasants prevent the clever, trained, well-organized city Communists from dominating them? Don't city people always run things?"

"I think we can make a strong enough Peasant Party to prevent it," he replied. "At any rate, I am devoting the rest of my life to that job."

After that, he talked for hours about the way in which the little men and women, who own and till Bulgaria's little fields and live in little wicker-walled cabins of their own, would direct the Bulgarian State for the good of all the people, including the workers and the bourgeoisie, also for the good of the other Balkan nations. In his picture glowed the radiant colors of dawn.

* * *

Such conversations with heroic champions of exploited little people always move me, even when I sadly fear they are visionary. For a while after their visits, I don't care to read a book or to listen to discussions by self-assured people who glibly solve world problems without intimately knowing the goodness, sufferings, and longings of the little nations and the little people.

I confess I don't know how we can make possible the realization of that vision of a people's democracy in the Balkans. Already, according to pretty reliable reports, those 6,000,000 people have been portioned out as a sphere of influence, a region of security for other people. Those peasants may have to keep on doing what outsiders demand. And I don't see how it can be changed for the present. Scores of millions of other peasants, both our allies and enemies, will be in the same position, or worse. We cannot be satisfied with that. We must be grateful for such men of devotion and vision arising from the people and resolve to keep on helping them make a free world. Keep on until the world is free.

Third of a series of three articles on the Balkan peoples.

The Alamo, Austin—and Dr. Rainey

An Intimate Message From Texas

By Neal Stanford

Remember the Alamo! We newspapermen on this tour of "Texas-in-the-War" are given no chance to forget it. What the Battle of Bunker Hill is to most Americans, the Battle of the Alamo is to every Texan. At both was forged the determination to win independence. Both were defeats ending in victory. Both are shrines hallowed by a people's consecration to liberty.

During our short stop in San Antonio, we could not evade nor avoid the Alamo—nor did we really wish to. Though our schedules took us through Randolph and Kelly fields, (tours that made even the most hardened newsman thrill with pride at this country's war achievement in pilot instruction and plane servicing), and we wound up two hours behind schedule, could we therefore by-pass the Alamo? Our motorcycle police escort wouldn't consider it. Here were two-score neophyte newsmen. Of course, they must see the Alamo where 187 Texans to a man fearlessly faced 6,000 Mexicans. Yes, the Texans were all killed. Mexico had won the battle, but it had sealed the loss of Texas. Americans, and Texans in particular, still thrill at the word Alamo. For it is synonymous with the supreme sacrifice that pledges complete victory.

San Antonio gave us one of the most royal welcomes of our extensive itinerary. Besides the Alamo, which is Texas' greatest historical shrine, the city of San Antonio can claim other unique sites. It has taken the meandering muddy river that used to wind through the city's skyscrapers and transformed it into a garden of Eden, landscaped the banks, built paths along the water edges, created a fairyland of lights and shadows, built an outdoor theater with terraced seats on one bank of the river, the stage on the other. A gondola trip through this Venice of America was suitable preparation for our dinner that evening at La Villita, a restored Spanish village as picturesque as one can find north of the Rio Grande.

I disliked leaving San Antonio as soon as we had to, since I had hoped to tour their local zoo where animals live in the open in their native habitat much as at Brookfield outside of Chicago or as they do—or used to, at least—at London's zoo. The animals, they told me, perform regularly, a troupe of sea lions outclassing anything in a circus.

Austin, the State's capital and seat of the University of Texas, has another distinction which is even more immediately apparent to the wandering journalist, particularly if he drops down on the city by plane at night. It is the moonlight effect the mercury vapor lamps scattered over the city give. Twenty-nine of them tower 165 feet above ground, casting an eerie artificial moonlight over the capital city every night of the year. Austinians claim that while other cities have experimented with this form of lighting, their standards, built in 1895, are the only ones of their type in use. They may not be as efficient as ordinary street lighting, but they are unique—so Austin keeps them.

In Austin, we called on Gov. Coke Stevenson, determined to understand the issues and principles involved in the ouster of President Homer P. Rainey of the University of Texas. The rest of the United States may not be interested in or aware of the tremendous furore that Dr. Rainey's 16-point summation of his difficulties with the Governor-appointed Board of Regents has aroused, but here in Texas it has temporarily superseded the war as major topic of conversation. Pro- and anti-Rainey elements have organized and though the Governor has filled the three vacancies in the Board of Regents caused by Dr. Rainey's dismissal, there is little indication the matter is settled. The scholastic standing of the institution, even academic freedom, is said to be at stake.

We had hoped to get some light on this *cause célebre* that is fast becoming Texas' Dreyfus case. Instead, the Governor made us honorary Texas Rangers.

Direct from the Governor's office we went to the student union, where students in journalism grilled us with questions. Their two primary interests: how to get a job, and what did we think of the Rainey-Regents row? They didn't ask about the war—as most people do who are nimble enough to catch a Washington correspondent unawares. Perhaps they guessed that Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower hadn't confided in us, despite innumerable columns we may have written intimating the contrary.

The Winter of Fulfillment

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

It is deeply right that our apparently crucial battles on the Western Front and perhaps also in the Philippines should come during the Thanksgiving season. This American festival is peculiarly a time for prayer and gratitude. It is a sober season. It is a period when we recognize achievements of the lush and fruitful summer, but know that they are needed for the winter.

And now the climax winter of the war lies ahead. The winter when the supplies and the fortitude which we have been piling up for many months can be put to their required use. The winter when the spiritual awareness of this season of thanksgiving and prayer will be indispensable. The winter of fulfillment.

By now, the men at the front and the people at home have realized fully that a stern task lies ahead. The mood of our dash through France has long since been dissipated. Nobody would be surprised if we have to fight in Germany every inch of the rest of the way, and keep on fighting against guerrilla bands and pockets of resistance for a long time thereafter. This is the kind of resistance the British promised they would give the Germans in England.

For Americans, too, the price mounts. With every sacrifice on this stern and noble altar, there must mount an equal determination to prevent future wars. Every fighter, every relative, every friend must enlist voluntarily in the great armies of peace. That is the smallest possible repayment we can make to those who have paid so much. That is a practical pledge to take as we articulate our Thanksgiving.

A second pledge may well relate to the kind of nation we shall have for our men when they come back. They will have a first lien on peacetime employment. It must be employment that recognizes their enlarged capacities. Sacrifices, if they must be, should be borne chiefly by those who have stayed at home. Then, the returned veterans can help in solving the peacetime problems we shall face. It is easy enough to foresee that there will be tremendous pressure for solutions, not for drifting. For men will say: "If we could afford production for war, we can afford production for peace."

Essential to this second pledge is the maintenance of American values: political, economic, spiritual. That means everything from freedom to worship and speak and vote, to a double chocolate malted. Individualism is part of those values; collectivism is not. But individualism must be used for the good of all, and Americans need not be afraid of government. Certainly, soldiers will not be.

To take these pledges: that world war must not come again, and that the nation to which our men return must be kept worthy of them, will be the best way of giving thanks at this season. But we have many specific reasons for gratitude in addition. We can be grateful for our Allies; grateful for the deep steadiness of Britain, for the remarkable revival of France, for the very existence of Russia which has kept most of the German might locked in its grip during the last crucial years.

We can be grateful for the training and equipment we have given our men. They are better trained and equipped than any armies before. And they have been used by their commanders with every effort to spare lives. That is important, because the individual is important.

We Americans can, perhaps, be grateful for the ease with which the war has touched our homeland. But I am not so sure of that. This abundance we enjoy at home, this comfort, these luxuries—are they blessings? Or are they so much materialism, against whose claims we will have to wage another war before we finally win? Have our allies who have lost their ease and comfort, not won much thereby? A recent letter from Britain on this page recounted much physical damage but significantly added: "At this time everyone is losing all property sense."

At any rate, we cannot fail to be soberer as we contemplate not only the immediate military task, but the problem of attaining peace. Every day proves that the treatment of Germany—its ultimate pacification and regeneration—will be immensely difficult. Not to mention Japan. And we cannot have real peace until self-respect is restored. The world cannot survive half-slave, half-free.

We can be thankful that history pays our generation the compliment of these challenges.

New Deal No. 2

The Bookshelf

In the early years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration, the United States had not one New Deal, but two. This, at least, is the theory advanced by Prof. Basil Rauch, Barnard College and Annapolis professor, in THE HISTORY OF THE NEW DEAL (New York: Creative Age Press. $2.50).

The second New Deal, according to Professor Rauch's analysis, was launched with the President's annual message to Congress on Jan. 4, 1935, in which he launched social justice as a New Deal goal. This was when Mr. Roosevelt apparently gave up the expectation that unemployment could be solved immediately by private enterprise and the NRA and asked that it be dealt with by long-range methods of pouring purchasing power into the hands of least-privileged groups. It was here, Mr. Rauch finds, that the Administration and business definitely parted company.

The first New Deal, Professor Rauch says flatly, was a failure. The security program, he says, was adopted after more conservative methods left approximately 5,000,000 persons on the relief rolls.

The second New Deal he does not dispose of so summarily. He notes that the recession of 1937-38 cost the Administration prestige in its Number 2 recovery experiment. "To the conservative," he says, "failure to provide permanent prosperity was proof that its reforms were unsound. . . . To the liberal, the failure of the New Deal to provide permanent prosperity was proof that its policies had been pursued too timidly."

Mr. Rauch points out that no significant law of the second New Deal has ever been repealed and suggests that once the war is over, the Nation in its search for economic balance is bound to take up "where the New Deal left off."

Whether it is called the third New Deal or not, Professor Rauch is certain there will be continued experimentation in adjusting government expansion of purchasing power to the ebb and flow of industrial production and private employment.

He is less certain whether these fine balances can be established "more easily during future periods of peace because of experience gained under the New Deal, as liberals hope, or whether they will require an intolerable expansion of bureaucracy which will only destroy all private initiative, as conservatives fear." M. H.